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Labor Costs in European Industries

Work Stoppages During 1957

Occupational Safety: A Progress Report

Long-Term Effects of the Minimum Wage

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

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The Labor Month in Review

FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENTS in a month from the parties bargaining in the auto industry were issued late in April. The United Automobile Workers led off with a proposal to General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler for a 3-months' extension of the present contracts, foregoing the 6-cent-an-hour automatic increase due at the end of May. Such a termination date would carry negotiations close to the time of the new model year. To help reduce large new-car inventories, a price cut and a union-management effort to have automobile excise taxes reduced or abolished were suggested. Continuation of supplemental unemployment benefits to laid-off workers who had exhausted their eligibility was also asked.

All three companies rejected the offer. General Motors followed up 2 days later with notice that it intended to terminate the present contract on May 29 (the union had previously given notice to the other two concerns). The UAW responded with a statement, consonant with its bargaining position in the present slump, that "it will not be maneuvered into a strike, particularly at a time hand-picked by the corporation."

A formal offer to the union was made on the basis of a 2-year extension of the present agreement. There was an indication of willingness to discuss supplemental unemployment benefits. No union counterproposal for contract duration of from 1 to 2 years had been made. A union offer of binding arbitration had been rejected on May 10. The skilled trades problem, which vexes companies and union alike, had not entered the negotiators' public statements. At least 85 petitions for craft separation elections were on file with the Detroit National Labor Relations Board office in early May.

Other troubles beset the UAW. A \$400,000 judgment against it was handed down in a Detroit court in a suit related to the assassination attempt on President Walter P. Reuther in 1948. In addition, unemployment among union members has reduced current union income to the point where the international Executive Board instituted staff layoffs and salary cuts for officers.

IN A VARIETY of collective bargaining developments:

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Columbia Broadcasting System on April 18 signed a 3-year contract which ended a 12-day strike of 1,300 workers; a 2-stage pay raise totaling 8.8 percent was granted, along with agreement to assign union members to handle "video tape" and provision for severance pay for technological displacement.

About 8,000 mechanics, guards, and certain other service employees of United Air Lines received pay increases ranging from 14 to 17 cents an hour in a contract negotiated by the Machinists; varying degrees of retroactivity apply. Demands on six other airlines as of mid-May were under consideration by a Presidential Emergency Board.

Pilots and Longshoremen at Great Lakes ports on May 3 were under Federal Court order to stop picketing or interfering with the operations of foreign shipping. The Pilots union is striking for higher daily rates on foreign vessels on the Great Lakes and for American or Canadian pilots for the full lakes voyage; the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen had been respecting the picket lines.

Firemen on the Canadian Pacific Railway scheduled a strike for May 11 in protest against a management plan to put into effect a Royal Commission report eliminating firemen on certain classes of diesel locomotive service. The same issue is expected to arise in negotiations between American railroads and the union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

About 850,000 railway workers received a contractual 4-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase in May as a result of the rise of the Consumer Price Index between October 1957 and March 1958.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT held in a 5-to-4 decision on May 5 that it is unlawful for an employer to insist on a strike ballot clause as a condition of signing an agreement with a union. A division of Borg-Warner Corp. and a local of the UAW were the negotiating parties. The strike ballot was to be secret, and nonunion employees permitted to vote. Such a clause, the Court said, would weaken and tend to exclude the union as the statutory representative. In the same case,

the Court unanimously agreed that it was also illegal for the company to insist on a contract with the local union rather than the international, which had been certified by the NLRB as bargaining agent.

A Federal district court enjoined the NLRB from holding a representation election, scheduled for April 30, among employees of three Toledo department stores. The Retail Clerks, in seeking the order, claimed the Board reversed a long-standing principle in representation elections by ordering an election involving a union not in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act. It also argued that when the Board allowed one store to withdraw from multiple-employer bargaining and ordered elections in the remaining three stores, it recognized different standards for employer and employee. The Board's rule would have enabled employers having contracts with other noncomplying unions, like the United Mine Workers and the Typographical Union, to force representation elections in circumstances under which economic strikers would be ineligible to vote.

Two other Ohio cases had important labor significance in April. A State court upheld a lower court decision that private supplemental unemployment pay could be collected without reduction in an employee's State unemployment insurance benefits; no payments will be made pending an appeal. A Federal court on petition of the NLRB enjoined the Sheet Metal Workers from refusing to install products of the Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, which has been under contract with the United Steelworkers since the Sheet Metal Workers lost an election in 1945. The AFL-CIO had unsuccessfully attempted to halt the jurisdictional dispute. The court ruled the boycott illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH of Idaho has become a member of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, replacing Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan who resigned. The committee in April traced the mystifying financial practices of Philadelphia Teamster Local 107, especially those of its secretary-treasurer, Raymond Cohen, who repeatedly refused to answer questions relating to thousands of dollars of union funds and alleged bribes and shakedowns. Cohen is also a trustee of the international union, elected with support

by President James R. Hoffa at the union's 1957 convention.

Court-appointed monitors for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have ordered all officers of the union to report on their outside financial interests and the extent to which they have divested themselves of any conflict-of-interest investments.

Dedication of a new headquarters building in Washington for the International Union of Operating Engineers was the occasion for a symbolic rededication of the union itself, which has been under Senate investigation. Both AFL-CIO president George Meany and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell spoke at the ceremony. The union has a new leadership and has adopted the AFL-CIO code of ethical practices. George P. Delaney, formerly on the AFL-CIO international department staff and often United States Worker delegate to the International Labor Organization, has become organizational director of the union. (The union was recently expelled from the Canadian Congress of Labor for raiding.)

Adoption of the ethics code was one action at a special "clean up" convention of the Distillery Workers, on probation by the AFL-CIO for unethical practices. Joseph O'Neill, president, and George J. Oneto, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected.

An ultimatum was delivered to the United Textile Workers on May 1 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to remove Vice President Burton Hyman or face suspension. Hyman is accused of using the union to further his own interests.

Two old, established unions celebrated birthdays in May. The Machinists, at 70, announced new goals embodied in the slogan "Justice on the Job—Service to the Community." The organization was founded with 19 members in Atlanta and today has a membership of close to 1 million. From 12 members in Detroit in 1863, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has grown to 70,000.

Painters will henceforth organize along industrial as well as craft lines to meet the technological change which at times shifts work from the construction site to the factory where prefabricated building sections are made.

Merger on May 7 of former AFL and CIO State bodies in Ohio brought the number of such actions to 37.

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1957

ANN JAMES HERLIHY AND
HARRY F. BONFILS*

STRIKE ACTIVITY as measured by number of workers involved and total man-days of idleness reached a postwar low in 1957. The 3,673 stoppages¹ beginning during the year were below the number reported in a majority of the years since World War II; stoppages were also of shorter duration, on the average, than those occurring in most years since the war. (See table 1.)

The 1,390,000 workers idled by stoppages beginning in 1957 represented a decline of about 10 percent below the previous postwar low, reached in 1954, and a fourth below 1956.² Man-days idle (in all stoppages in effect) decreased even more sharply; the 16,500,000 man-days in 1957 were about a fourth below 1954 and about half of 1956 strike idleness (table 1). Total days idle, amounting to 0.14 percent of total time worked during 1957 by the entire nonagricultural labor force, were lower than the figure for any other postwar year.

The decline in strike activity was due, at least in part, to the fact that 1957 was a relatively quiet collective bargaining year: wages and other terms of employment in many major collective bargaining situations had been determined by long-term contracts concluded in prior years.³ The clouding of the economic outlook in the latter part of 1957 may also have been a factor.

Major Stoppages and Emergency Boards

The relatively small number of major contract situations in which there was bargaining during 1957 contributed to a reduction in the number of

workers and man-days involved in labor disputes idling 10,000 or more workers. Such stoppages contributed about a fifth of the workers and man-days idle in all 1957 stoppages, whereas in a majority of postwar years they accounted for at least two-fifths of the strikers and half or more of all strike idleness (table 2).

Of the 14 work stoppages in effect in 1957 (each involving 10,000 or more workers), 13 began during the year and 1 continued from 1956. The longest dispute in this group was the cement strike which lasted a total of 94 days, although the peak idleness of about 16,000 workers continued for only a month.⁴ Only 3 other major stoppages beginning during the year lasted more than a month and 6 continued for less than a week.

The 4-day nationwide Western Electric Co. strike idled more workers than any other: in addition to about 25,000 equipment installers directly involved in the dispute, about 100,000 employees of operating telephone companies respected picket lines. The other major stoppages that began in 1957 each idled from 10,000 to 21,000 workers.

The East Coast longshoring dispute that had started in 1956 continued into 1957; about 35,000 longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), from Maine to Virginia stopped work on February 12, upon expiration of the 80-day injunction that had been issued in November under the emergency-disputes provision of the Labor Management Relations Act

*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this figure. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for as long as 1 shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

A forthcoming bulletin will contain more complete data on stoppages during 1957.

² For detailed data on 1956, see *Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1956* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1957, pp. 565-571), and *BLS Bull.* 1215 (1957).

³ For a summary of wage increases effective during 1957 as a result both of earlier bargaining and of bargaining during the year, see *Major Wage Developments in 1957* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1958, pp. 377-383). Details of settlements reached in major collective bargaining situations during the year are provided in the Bureau's monthly report on *Current Wage Developments* and in each issue of the *Monthly Labor Review in Developments in Industrial Relations*.

⁴ Approximately 1,700 members of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union stopped work at 10 plants on May 15, 1957, and by late June, 5,000 workers were idle. The first major settlements in the stoppage occurred late in July, and by early August, idleness had declined to about 3,000.

(Taft-Hartley). A 3-year "master" contract⁵ was reached on February 17 and workers returned to their jobs on February 23, following conclusion of the final local agreement covering working conditions, vacations, holidays, and welfare and pension benefits. The contract provided hourly wage-rate increases of 18 cents retroactive to October 1, 1956, and 7 cents effective in October 1957 and again in October 1958, with an additional increase in wage rates in October 1958 contingent on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index rising by at least 6.6 index points. The contract also provided for an increase of 5 cents a man-hour in employer contributions toward welfare benefits.

The emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were also invoked once in a dispute beginning in 1957; in addition, three emergency boards were active during the year under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. On May 14, President Eisenhower appointed a Board of Inquiry in the dispute between the Goodyear Atomic Corp. and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, after about 1,500 workers had struck at the corporation's Portsmouth, Ohio, plant. The stoppage had occurred on May 10, after the union membership rejected the terms of a 3-year agreement because of dissatisfaction over wages, length of contract, seniority, and health and safety

TABLE 1. *Work stoppages in the United States, 1945-57¹*

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers	Per worker involved
1945.....	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	0.47	11.0
1946.....	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	118,000	1.43	25.2
1947.....	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.8	34,600	.41	15.9
1948.....	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949.....	3,606	22.5	3,330	9.9	80,500	.99	16.7
1950.....	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951.....	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952.....	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953.....	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.30	11.8
1954.....	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955.....	4,320	18.5	2,050	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956.....	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	35,100	.29	17.4
1957.....	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. For definitions, see text footnote 1. A discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics is contained in *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series* (BLS Bull. 1168, 1954), p. 106.

² Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

TABLE 2. *Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods¹*

Period	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during period ³	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average.....	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average.....	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945.....	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946.....	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947.....	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948.....	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949.....	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	68.0
1950.....	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.9
1951.....	19	.4	457	20.5	5,680	24.8
1952.....	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953.....	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954.....	18	.5	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955.....	26	.6	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956.....	12	.3	738	39.9	19,600	79.1
1957.....	13	.4	283	20.4	3,050	18.5

¹ For definitions, see text footnote 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

provisions. The strikers returned to work on May 16, under a 10-day temporary restraining order issued by the Federal District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, and reached agreement on a new 3-year contract on August 2, the day before the expiration of the 80-day injunction. The agreement provided hourly wage increases of 11 cents, retroactive to April 30, 1957, an additional 2 cents on August 5, 1957, and 9 cents on April 30, 1958. It also provided for the reopening of wage negotiations on April 30, 1959.

Only one of the disputes in which emergency boards were active during 1957 under provisions of the Railway Labor Act resulted in a work stoppage during the year. This was the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Railway Express Agency; on April 22, that union went on strike in 7 large cities after rejecting the Board's recommendations.

The stoppage continued for 88 days and directly involved about 7,000 workers. It was terminated on July 18 by a settlement providing a 15-cent-an-hour wage-rate increase retroactive to January 16, 1956, 3 cents as a cost-of-living adjustment effective upon return to work, an additional 7 cents on November 1, 1957, and again on November 1, 1958. The contract also contained a semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause.

¹ For a discussion of earlier developments in this stoppage, which had idled about 60,000 longshoremen in 1956, see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1957, pp. 566-567.

Industries Affected

The decline in strike activity between 1956 and 1957 was confined to manufacturing; the number of workers idle in these industries decreased by 43 percent and man-days idle by 65 percent, while the corresponding figures in nonmanufacturing rose by 12 and 18 percent, respectively. Of the 8 major stoppages occurring in manufacturing industries, 4 lasted less than a week. Table 3 shows data on work stoppages by industry group.

Among manufacturing industries, the sharpest declines in both the number of workers affected and in man-days idle since 1956 occurred in primary metals, fabricated metal products, electrical and other machinery, stone, clay, and glass products, textile-mill products, tobacco, and rubber products; in most of these industry groups, the measures were lower than in most postwar years. There was a sharp reduction compared with 1956 and most postwar years in man-days idle in the transportation-equipment industry and in the manufacture of furniture and fixtures; the number of workers idle also fell markedly in the food and kindred products and chemical and allied products industries.

In some of these industry groups, the reduction in total strike activity was traceable to the absence of any long major stoppages, while in others, the major stoppages resulted in much less idleness than those occurring in most other years. The manufacture of electrical machinery and other machinery were affected by 3 major stoppages—the General Electric Co. strikes and 2 involving West Coast metal trades workers. However, the former stoppage continued for only 6 days and the 3 stoppages together accounted for much less idleness than the Westinghouse Electric Corp. strike caused in 1956. (This strike had begun in late 1955 but continued until late March 1956.)

Transportation equipment was affected by idleness in 4 major stoppages—the 2 of Chrysler Corp. employees as well as the General Electric Co. strike and the Washington metal trades stoppage. These disputes idled a total of about 30,000 workers in this industry group and all but the Washington stoppage lasted less than a week. In 1956, 12,000 workers were idled in a 112-day work stoppage at Republic Aviation plants, Long Island, N. Y. In the stone, clay, and glass products in-

dustries, the cement strike lasted for 94 days, but peak idleness of 16,000 workers continued for only a month. Idleness in this industry group in 1956 was inflated by a strike in the manufacture of glass idling 47,000 workers and by a 56-day strike of several thousand brick and clay workers in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The number of work stoppages and man-days of idleness in the textile industries in 1957 were at their lowest levels in the more than 30-year

TABLE 3. Work stoppages by industry group, 1957

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries.....	1 3, 673	1, 390, 000	16, 500, 000	0. 14
MANUFACTURING.....	1 1, 965	778, 000	9, 390, 000	0. 22
Primary metal industries.....	232	118, 000	1, 150, 000	.35
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	237	58, 500	713, 000	.25
Ordnance and accessories.....	11	7, 690	121, 000	.38
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	100	44, 900	785, 000	.25
Machinery (except electrical).....	230	89, 900	1, 380, 000	.32
Transportation equipment.....	154	167, 000	1, 170, 000	.24
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	66	12, 300	290, 000	.17
Furniture and fixtures.....	79	18, 100	175, 000	.18
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	106	32, 300	614, 000	.44
Textile-mill products.....	47	14, 000	212, 000	.06
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	128	16, 400	215, 000	.07
Leather and leather products.....	56	11, 300	96, 700	.10
Food and kindred products.....	135	47, 800	174, 000	.15
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	210	420	(?)
Paper and allied products.....	55	15, 300	226, 000	.17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	52	21, 600	199, 000	.09
Chemicals and allied products.....	97	25, 000	381, 000	.18
Products of petroleum and coal.....	23	7, 530	253, 000	.30
Rubber products.....	54	47, 500	430, 000	.62
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	25	7, 160	202, 000	.23
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	80	15, 000	201, 000	.16
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1 1, 711	610, 000	7, 080, 000	.10
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	6	1, 890	33, 700	(?)
Mining.....	198	56, 300	240, 000	.11
Construction.....	785	308, 000	3, 970, 000	.51
Trade.....	372	68, 000	694, 000	.62
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	10	990	22, 700	(?)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	209	169, 000	2, 010, 000	.19
Services—personal, business, and other.....	122	9, 040	146, 000	(?)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	12	820	4, 430	(?)

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

² Less than 0.005 percent.

³ Not available.

⁴ Municipally operated utilities are included in transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

NOTE: In columns where the figures have been rounded, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 4. Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1957

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1957				Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues.....	3, 673	100.0	1, 390, 000	100.0	16, 500, 000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	1, 730	47.1	752, 000	54.2	11, 600, 000	70.3
Wage increase.....	1, 111	30.2	514, 000	37.0	8, 230, 000	49.9
Wage decrease.....	7	.2	900	.1	6, 290	(¹)
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	30	.8	10, 200	.7	168, 000	1.0
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	790	(¹)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	238	6.5	79, 900	5.8	1, 250, 000	7.6
Pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	16	.4	4, 240	.3	69, 900	.4
Other ²	327	8.9	143, 000	10.3	1, 860, 000	11.3
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	309	8.4	39, 300	2.8	885, 000	5.4
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	203	5.5	21, 400	1.5	463, 000	2.8
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	31	.8	3, 630	.3	73, 100	.4
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	73	2.0	14, 200	1.0	357, 000	2.2
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....	2	.1	70	(¹)	1, 620	(¹)
Union organization.....	442	12.0	33, 100	2.4	806, 000	5.3
Recognition.....	308	8.4	20, 200	1.5	358, 000	2.2
Strengthening bargaining position.....	30	.5	2, 260	.2	376, 000	2.3
Closed or union shop.....	84	2.3	7, 620	.5	72, 700	.4
Discrimination.....	21	.6	1, 050	.1	40, 500	.2
Other.....	9	.2	1, 870	.1	19, 000	.1
Other working conditions.....	837	22.8	444, 000	32.0	2, 630, 000	16.0
Job security.....	402	10.9	190, 000	14.1	1, 130, 000	6.9
Shop conditions and policies.....	346	9.4	188, 000	13.5	950, 000	5.8
Workload.....	85	2.3	58, 000	4.2	513, 000	3.1
Other.....	4	.1	1, 570	.1	34, 100	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	326	8.9	116, 000	8.3	484, 000	2.9
Sympathy.....	61	1.7	31, 500	2.3	101, 000	.6
Union rivalry.....	27	.7	2, 530	.2	76, 000	.5
Jurisdiction.....	212	6.3	80, 900	5.8	296, 000	1.8
Union administration.....	6	.2	1, 140	.1	10, 500	.1
Not reported.....	29	.8	3, 450	.2	12, 800	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters, unaccompanied by proposals to effect general changes in wage rates, are included in this category. Slightly less than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.³ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.⁴ Includes disputes between unions of the same affiliation. Some jurisdictional stoppages are small, brief, and local in scope and frequently are not reported either by cooperating agencies or by newspapers; hence, these figures do not include all such stoppages that may have occurred during the year.⁵ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

NOTE: In columns where the figures have been rounded, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

period for which statistics on strikes in this industry are available; fewer workers were idle in these industries than in any of these years except 1927 and 1930.

In some manufacturing industry groups, strike idleness and the number of workers affected exceeded the 1956 levels. On the other hand, in all these cases except printing, where more workers

were idle than in earlier years, strike activity was below its postwar peak.

Among the manufacturing industry groups in which the number of workers idle rose substantially above 1956 were lumber and wood products and printing. Much of the idleness in the lumber and wood products industries was due to a 5½-month stoppage idling more than 2,000 workers in the State of Washington, another 2-month stoppage of more than 1,000 workers in the same State, a monthlong strike of similar size in Oregon, and a 4½-month strike of several hundred workers in Idaho. In 1956, idleness in the lumber industries had reached its lowest point in 10 years, and strike activity in 1957 in these industries was still at a relatively low level compared with most previous postwar years. Newspapers in 4 of the country's major cities were shut down for periods ranging from 2 to 21 days; as a result, the number of printing trades workers involved in strikes reached a postwar peak, although a greater number of man-days of idleness had been recorded in several earlier years.

A few major stoppages raised the number of workers and man-days of idleness in the construction and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities industries significantly above 1956, although strike activity remained below their postwar peaks. The number of workers idle in retail and wholesale trade also increased substantially as compared with 1956. As in 1956, there were 3 stoppages each idling 10,000 or more workers in the construction industry. Most important in terms of idleness during 1957 was a 61-day strike in the Kansas City, Mo., area, which affected 17,000 workers. Before a settlement was reached in this strike, heavy construction workers, painters, and carpenters returned to work because of emergency conditions caused by a tornado in Ruskin Heights, Mo.

Approximately half of the man-days idle in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities industries was accounted for by 3 stoppages, including the 4-day Western Electric strike which idled 100,000 telephone company employees,⁶ a 26-day stoppage at the Ohio Bell

⁶ The almost 25,000 installation equipment employees who went on strike at Western Electric Co. are included in wholesale trade; the approximately 100,000 employees of the operating telephone companies idled by this stoppage (since they respected picket lines), and their man-days of idleness, are counted in the statistics for the communications industries.

Telephone Co., which involved 14,000 workers, and the 88-day Railway Express strike of 7,000 employees. An 8-day strike by motormen, called in an effort to obtain representation by the Motormen's Benevolent Association (Ind.) rather than by the Transport Workers Union, idled about 1,300 New York City Municipal Subway System employees in December.⁷

Continuing a trend of recent years, the mining industries recorded a postwar low in all measures of strike activity; strike idleness accounted for proportionately less of estimated total working time than in any previous year. The decline was due largely to a decrease in coal-mining disputes, but reflected also the absence of significant stoppages in both iron and nonferrous mining.

Major Issues

As in earlier postwar years, wages and supplementary benefits were the most frequent cause of work stoppages during 1957, accounting for 47 percent of all strikes, 54 percent of the workers involved, and 70 percent of total man-days of idleness (table 4). However, these issues accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion of strike idleness than in 1956 and in a majority of earlier postwar years. By contrast, concern over job transfer arrangements in firms closing down certain of their operations and more generally the question of job seniority in a period of some reduction in output and employment led to a rise in the proportion of workers and man-days idle because of disputes over these and related issues, as compared with most years since World War II. There was also some increase in the importance of inter-union or intraunion disputes.

Among the disputes over wages and related issues were 8 stoppages idling 10,000 or more workers. Of these, 2 each were in the construction and metal trades industries; and 1 each was in cement, communications, wholesale trade,⁸ and rubber manufacturing.

Only one major strike in effect during the year (the East Coast longshore strike) was caused by a dispute primarily over union organization (coastwide bargaining), but two smaller stoppages idled substantial numbers for relatively long

periods in union shop and wage disputes. The latter issues were involved in contract negotiations between National Airlines, Inc., and the Air Line Agents Assn. (Ind.). About 3,000 workers were idle for 35 days before agreement was reached on continuation of the union shop and increased wages. At the International Nickel Co. plant in Huntington, W. Va., where a 76-day strike idled about 1,800 Steelworkers, settlement was reached on the basis of a wage increase and a dues checkoff.

Job security, shop conditions, or workload issues were responsible for three of the major disputes—those at General Electric Co., Chrysler Corp., and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.—and for several other strikes involving substantial numbers of workers. A 6-day strike at General Electric Co. plants in Everett and West Lynn, Mass., involving 21,000 workers, was settled by agreement to arbitrate grievances over compulsory overtime and suspension of a shop steward, and to process transfer and layoff disputes through established grievance procedures. The major strike at the Chrysler Corp. in May was settled by agreement that the union would not interfere with the movement of company operations or equipment and that the company would extend companywide transfer and seniority rights to the automotive body division. A smaller 40-day strike at the company's Maywood, Calif., plant was caused by grievances over "speedup" and

TABLE 5. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1957

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1957				Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	3,673	100.0	1,390,000	100.0	16,500,000	100.0
AFL-CIO.....	3,259	88.7	1,280,000	92.3	15,400,000	93.2
Unaffiliated unions.....	332	9.0	92,500	6.7	940,000	5.7
Single-firm unions.....	8	.2	2,140	.2	26,500	.2
Different affiliations ¹	34	.9	6,300	.5	138,000	.8
No union involved.....	38	1.0	3,550	.3	9,190	.1
Not reported.....	2	.1	80	(9)	200	(9)

¹ All stoppages in 1957 involving the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers; the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, and the Laundry, Cleaning and Dye House Workers' International Union are included in this category, although these unions were expelled from the Federation during the latter part of the year.

² Include work stoppages involving unions of different affiliations—either 1 or more affiliated with AFL-CIO and 1 or more unaffiliated unions, or 2 or more independent unions.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: In columns where figures have been rounded, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

⁷ See Developments in Industrial Relations (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 193.)

⁸ See footnote 6.

TABLE 6. Work stoppages by State, 1957¹

State	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
United States.....	3,673	1,390,000	16,500,000	0.14
Alabama.....	81	39,000	396,000	0.25
Arizona.....	9	2,940	11,300	.02
Arkansas.....	11	6,140	19,200	.08
California.....	235	104,000	1,570,000	.16
Colorado.....	31	14,100	130,000	.14
Connecticut.....	65	12,500	162,000	.08
Delaware.....	18	2,890	36,500	.11
District of Columbia.....	9	2,090	16,300	.03
Florida.....	86	24,700	224,000	.09
Georgia.....	36	9,260	86,100	.04
Idaho.....	10	5,530	108,000	.35
Illinois.....	199	70,700	1,140,000	.14
Indiana.....	85	67,800	251,000	.11
Iowa.....	37	12,400	107,000	.08
Kansas.....	31	9,000	248,000	.21
Kentucky.....	71	18,900	299,000	.22
Louisiana.....	42	22,800	255,000	.18
Maine.....	18	3,740	45,900	.08
Maryland.....	49	23,100	371,000	.19
Massachusetts.....	144	56,600	568,000	.14
Michigan.....	208	138,000	1,280,000	.24
Minnesota.....	64	16,700	162,000	.08
Mississippi.....	15	5,080	18,300	.02
Missouri.....	111	48,100	874,000	.30
Montana.....	20	1,490	29,000	.06
Nebraska.....	17	2,650	9,490	.01
Nevada.....	11	2,250	13,300	.07
New Hampshire.....	23	3,980	17,200	.04
New Jersey.....	238	68,300	912,000	.21
New Mexico.....	15	2,800	32,900	.08
New York.....	460	117,000	1,720,000	.12
North Carolina.....	23	8,680	61,300	.03
North Dakota.....	4	430	3,800	.02
Ohio.....	355	151,000	1,580,000	.22
Oklahoma.....	27	10,200	185,000	.17
Oregon.....	37	9,580	87,000	.09
Pennsylvania.....	440	116,000	1,360,000	.16
Rhode Island.....	22	6,140	117,000	.19
South Carolina.....	5	2,780	28,000	.02
South Dakota.....	1	590	2,030	.01
Tennessee.....	84	21,200	217,000	.12
Texas.....	85	31,200	419,000	.08
Utah.....	19	4,610	32,000	.07
Vermont.....	9	560	3,840	.02
Virginia.....	44	10,000	100,000	.05
Washington.....	36	22,100	394,000	.24
West Virginia.....	139	57,700	390,000	.34
Wisconsin.....	68	26,900	288,000	.11
Wyoming.....	2	630	1,730	.01

¹ For definitions, see text footnote 1.² The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 3,673 because stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

NOTE: In columns where the figures have been rounded, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

work standards. Work schedule grievances precipitated a 4-day strike at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. plant at East Chicago, Ind. Seniority provisions of a new contract were the major cause of a stoppage at the U. S. Rubber Co. in Indianapolis, Ind., while discharge or suspension of workers led to a strike of employees of the Henry J. Kaiser Construction Co., at Ravenswood, W. Va., idling almost 6,000 workers for 16 days.

Two major strikes were precipitated by inter-union or intraunion matters, including sympathy and jurisdictional actions. Chrysler workers in

Detroit, and Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., refused to perform scheduled weekend overtime work until after settlement was reached at the company's Maywood, Calif., plant. A jurisdictional dispute in the construction industry on Long Island, N. Y., idled 15,000 workers for 4 days until they returned to work in compliance with orders from the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Trades Industry.

Unions Involved

About 9 out of 10 stoppages, accounting for about the same proportion of workers and total idleness, involved unions affiliated during all or most of the year with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (table 5). All of the major stoppages begun during the year involved AFL-CIO affiliates.

Independent or unaffiliated unions accounted for most of the remaining strikes and idleness. A major share of the strike activity among their members occurred in bituminous-coal mining. The largest stoppage occurring in coal mining during the year was in western Pennsylvania, where more than 9,000 workers were idled by a stoppage during November. In 38 strikes, no union was reported as being involved.

Idleness by State

Most States shared the trend toward reduced strike activity in 1957, and in a number, idleness reached a postwar low.

In only 15 States did the ratio of strike idleness to total time worked rise from 1956 to 1957, and in none of these States did idleness reach previous peak levels. In many of these States, the rise in strike idleness was traceable to 1 or 2 disputes.

In California, 2 monthlong major stoppages—1 in construction and the other in the metal trades—contributed to the increase in man-days idle compared with 1956. In Florida, with 7 stoppages affecting more than 1,000 workers each, the number of workers idled reached its highest level since 1943.

The 2-month stoppage of 17,000 construction workers in the Kansas City area accounted for considerably more than half the workers and idleness in Kansas and for a fourth of the workers

and more than half the idleness in Missouri. While the number of workers idle in Idaho increased by almost one-third as compared with 1956, idleness was more than three times the 1956 level. An 8-week stoppage of 1,800 construction workers and a 4½-month stoppage of several hundred workers in the lumber industry accounted for more than 90 percent of the strike idleness in this State.

Idaho, Missouri, and West Virginia were the only States in which strike idleness amounted to more than one-fourth of 1 percent of total working time in the State (table 6). However, idleness in West Virginia, which is largely affected by strikes in such industries as basic steel and coal mining, was considerably lower than it had been in most postwar years.

Relatively long strikes in Maine and Rhode Island contributed to the increase in idleness for these States. In Maine, a 27-day stoppage of 2,000 shipbuilding workers accounted for half of all the State's idleness. Three-fifths of Rhode Island's idleness was due to a 37-day stoppage of 2,000 construction workers and to a 280-day stoppage of bakery workers which began in 1956.

A 17-day strike of more than 1,000 workers at an atomic energy facility accounted for a significant proportion of the idleness in New Mexico, while most of the workers and idleness in Washington was attributable to a stoppage of 10,000 metal trades workers, a 5½-month stoppage of more than 2,000 strikers in the lumber industry, and idleness in the widespread major Western Electric stoppage. The latter stoppage affected many States but accounted for proportionately more of the idleness in such States as North Dakota and Wyoming which experienced fewer strikes than did more highly industrialized parts of the country.

In 11 States (Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin), strike idleness was lower than in any postwar year. In Kentucky, the number of stoppages and workers dropped to the lowest points since 1942. Idleness in terms of man-days was also relatively low compared with a majority of postwar years but exceeded that in 1956, because of a 2-month stoppage of 3,000 American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp. employees.

Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Five Industries

NORMAN J. SAMUELS*

WITH EACH REVISION of the Federal minimum wage, the effects of the increase on some directly affected industries and workers have been examined by the U. S. Department of Labor. When the Fair Labor Standards Act was amended in August 1955 to provide a \$1 minimum wage effective March 1, 1956, the Department planned several series of studies to appraise the wage and related economic effects of the higher minimum.¹ Included in the program were wage surveys in 12 relatively low-wage industries for which field representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics examined payroll and personnel records for periods before, immediately after, and about a year after the effective date of the new minimum wage. The immediate, or short-run, effects of the new minimum were described in previous Review articles.² The present article incorporates data for the latest pay period with those of the earlier periods, thus providing some perspective on indirect as well as direct wage changes. The present article will deal with five industries: cigars, fertilizer, sawmills, seamless hosiery (men's and children's), and wooden containers.³ The geographic areas for which data were secured and the payroll periods covered are shown in the accompanying table.

The types of capital and labor used and the manner in which they are combined to produce specific products are among the factors that tend to influence pay levels. Each of the five industries exhibited a different combination of industry and labor force characteristics which helped to create variations in earnings. For example, plant size varied from an average of 30 workers in saw-

mills to 300 in cigar factories. Women constituted most of the workers in seamless hosiery and cigar factories and about a fifth in wooden containers, but virtually none were employed in fertilizer and sawmills. Incentive pay (generally individual piecework) was used extensively in seamless hosiery mills and cigar plants, but had negligible influence on earnings in the other three industries. Labor-management agreements covering a majority of the workers were in effect in more than half the fertilizer plants and about a third of the wooden container and cigar plants, but were rarely found in the other two industries.

A consistent pattern of changes in the wage structures of low-wage industries did, however, emerge from the studies. The design of this pattern reflects the consequences of a mandatory wage increase for the lowest paid workers. Immediately after the new minimum became effective, average hourly earnings in each industry increased substantially, a larger proportion of workers earned just the minimum wage, the dispersion of workers' earnings narrowed as the new minimum raised the floor under wages, and the wage differentials between higher and lower paid workers were reduced. In the longer run, some restoration of the industry's wage structure as it existed prior to the increase in the minimum was noted, but the degree of restoration varied widely by industry.

The studies of the effects of earlier minimum wage changes left little doubt that the \$1 minimum would be followed by sharp increases in average hourly earnings in most of the low-wage industries. However, the effect of the \$1 minimum wage on

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¹ The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and the Bureau of Labor Statistics jointly developed a program which was described in *Studies of the Economic Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage*, Interim Report, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, March 1957, pp. 107-109.

² Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Seven Industries, in the March and April 1957 issues (pp. 323-328 and pp. 441-446, respectively); Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Three Seasonal Industries, September 1957 (pp. 1087-1091); Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in the Men's and Boys' Shirt Industry, November 1957 (pp. 1330-1343). Data on the 12th industry—cigars—have not hitherto been published in the Review.

³ Greater detail than presented here on the wage structure of these 5 industries is provided in BLS Report Nos. 117, 132, 130, 129, and 126, respectively.

Regarding the other 7 industries: all data collected in the men's and boys' shirt industry were summarized in the November 1957 issue of the Review; insufficient data were collected in April 1957 for the footwear industry in the South to permit presentation and analysis of the longer run effects; collection and tabulation of data were not completed at this writing for canning and freezing in Florida and Georgia, raw sugar in Louisiana, and tobacco stemming and redrying in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia; and data reported in the March and April 1957 issues of the Review for processed waste and work shirts remained substantially unchanged during the following year.

Establishments and workers within the scope of surveys, five industries, August 1955, February and April 1956, and April 1957

Item	Cigars	Fertilizers	Sawmills	Seamless hosiery		Wooden containers
				Men's	Children's	
Scope of study: ¹						
Geographic location	South	South	South	United States	South	South
Minimum size of establishment	8	8	8	21	21	8
Number of establishments: ²						
August 1955		407	4,599	265	139	224
February 1956	36			263	130	223
April 1956	36	401	4,496	262	130	222
April 1957	36	405	4,296	259	133	223
Number of employees: ³						
August 1955		21,580	149,640	32,310	18,880	22,710
February 1956	11,230			32,100	18,580	23,800
April 1956	10,610	20,850	145,050	28,800	16,170	23,190
April 1957	10,770	19,980	127,340	28,870	17,450	21,280

¹ The South includes the 3 economic regions of *Border States*—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; and *Sandhills*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

² Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum size limitations at the time the establishment lists were compiled.

³ Data for fertilizers relate to April 1955; and for sawmills, to October-December 1955.

⁴ Data for cigars relate to October 1956.

⁵ Includes not only office and production workers but also executive, technical, and professional workers.

employment in these industries was uncertain.⁴ The economy, around March 1956, was generally characterized by full employment and a high level of activity facilitating the absorption of a wage increase. But the general level of activity encompassed a variety of divergent levels in particular areas, industries, or plants. Further, the employment levels themselves in some industries were merely transitory measures of long-term trends. Assessing the effects of the \$1 minimum wage on employment was, therefore, complicated by an interaction of factors.

Aggregate employment for the five industries combined in the areas studied declined more than 4 percent between the 1955 payroll period and April 1956 and more than 8 percent between April 1956 and April 1957. However, caution must be used with such aggregates; in fact, the employment experience within each of the industries was different from the experiences in the others.

Recognizing that a variety of factors affect experiences in individual situations, some generalizations about the wage experience of workers in low-pay industries may nevertheless be cautiously inferred from the experiences in the five industries for which data are presented. The substantial increases in average straight-time hourly earnings for workers in these industries were probably common to workers in all low-wage industries

subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Most of the wage changes in the industries studied were reported as occurring on or about March 1, 1956, the effective date of the new minimum. Both the magnitude and the timing suggest that workers in these low-wage situations benefited from the increase in the minimum wage.

Not all workers, however, shared equally in these benefits. In many cases, only the increases necessary to raise the hourly earnings of those workers below \$1 to that amount were initiated. In some cases, increases were also granted to workers already earning more than the required minimum—but in lesser amounts than to those below \$1. In other cases, all workers received the same increase. These dissimilar adjustments in the wage structures were reflected in the narrowing differentials between low and high paying jobs. Even where money differentials did not narrow, the relative advantage of higher paying jobs was usually reduced. Many factors influenced the way in which plants adjusted wages to the higher minimum—among them the level of earnings, the method of pay (time or incentive), and the occupational structure.

Moreover, some workers were discharged, or laid off, or their employers went out of business. In the industries for which data are presented here, total employment declined from 6 to 15 percent between the 1955 payroll period studied and April 1957. Some of this decline was traceable to the \$1 minimum, but the surveys do not provide a measure of the impact of the minimum

⁴ Some evidence of the direct influence of the higher minimum was obtained in the surveys. Employers were asked whether any workers had been discharged since January 1956 and the reasons for such discharges. Some employers in each of the industries studied attributed some discharges to the \$1 minimum wage.

on employment. The level of employment in some industries appeared to be more sensitive to product demand than to wage cost (seamless hosiery and fertilizer, for example).

Cigars

Cigar manufacturing in 1956 provided employment for approximately 11,000 workers in the Southeast region.⁵ Average hourly earnings of \$1.13 for nonsupervisory workers in February 1956 exceeded the new minimum which was to become effective the following month, but 29 percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour. About four-fifths of the labor force were women. Almost seven-tenths of the workers were in cigar plants employing more than 500 workers.

Cigarmaking is a prime example of an industry which has been transformed from virtually a complete hand method of operation to machine operation. It has been estimated that in 1924 less than a third of the cigars produced were machine made;⁶ in the plants surveyed in 1956, more than nine-tenths of the cigars were produced by machine. Among the changes resulting from this transformation in production methods was the transfer of skill from the worker to the machine—skilled cigarmakers were replaced by machine operators; women became predominant in the work force; the number of workers required by the industry was drastically reduced; and the size of cigar plants grew. The technological conversion of the industry had, by 1956, culminated in the wage and employment characteristics generally indicated.⁷

Widespread increases in wages were granted during the year prior to the effective date of the new minimum. A Bureau survey in April 1955 reported average hourly earnings of \$1.04 in the Southeast; the level had risen to \$1.13 by February 1956. Unionized plants, where two-thirds of the workers were employed, negotiated increases in October 1955. Nevertheless, earnings were affected when the \$1 minimum became mandatory. The average increased 6 cents an hour between February and April 1956 and another 2 cents by October 1956. Following the effective date of the new minimum, all but about 4 percent of the nonsupervisory work force earned at least \$1 an hour.⁸ Incentive methods of pay, which are typical in most cigar plants, helped to spread

some of the increase in earnings required by the new minimum to incentive workers who were already earning \$1 or more. For example, the proportion of workers earning \$1.50 or more increased from 8 percent in February 1956 to 12 percent by October 1956, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Oct. 1956
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.13	\$1.19	\$1.21
Percent of workers at effective minimum wage ²	6	19	18
Percent of workers earning—			
Under 75 cents.....	1	1	1
75 and under 100 cents.....	28	3	3
100 and under 125 cents.....	44	68	65
125 and under 150 cents.....	19	18	20
150 cents and over.....	8	10	12

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The effective minimum wage was 75 cents an hour in February 1956 and \$1 an hour in April and October 1956.

This dispersion of the wage increase among the various levels of earnings limited the extent to which wage differentials narrowed. Nevertheless, the lowest paid workers generally received the larger increases in the short-run period. The 2-cent-an-hour average increase between April and October 1956 appears to have been even more widely distributed than the short-run increase among workers at all earnings levels.

The changes in occupational wage differentials were, in some instances, at variance with the overall pattern of changes. For example, average hourly earnings for men packers and men machine adjusters were 42 and 40 percent higher, respectively, than earnings for women machine strippers in February 1956. By April, the relative advantage of each of the higher paid jobs was somewhat lower. However, by October 1956, earnings for packers had increased more than

⁵ Not including those employed in cigar plants with fewer than 8 workers.

⁶ Willis N. Baer, *The Economic Development of the Cigar Industry in the United States* (Lancaster, Pa., The Art Publishing Co., 1953).

⁷ The latest development in the industry, which had not yet gained widespread adoption in the Southeast at the time of the survey, was the homogenized binder—a substitute for the binder leaf. Under this new method, tobaccos are processed into a sheet and fed into a machine from a ribbonlike roll. It requires one less worker on each cigarmaking machine and eliminates, to some extent, waste and storage.

⁸ All of the workers earning less than \$1 an hour were reported as learners or handicapped workers. In this regard, many employers requested and received special handicap certificates from the Department of Labor for older workers who were unable to meet higher production standards because they were hampered with arthritis and other ailments associated with old age. These workers, it was reported, could not have been retained under the increased wage levels without special consideration. In Tampa, Fla., the number of handicapped workers reported increased from 2.5 to 7.8 percent of all cigar workers between February and April 1956.

those for strippers and were 48 percent higher on the average, while earnings for adjusters continued to decrease relative to strippers and were 35 percent above the average for strippers.

Employment during the pay periods studied in 1956 remained fairly stable, declining about 5 percent between February and April but increasing slightly between April and October. Several plants reported discharging some workers because of the \$1 minimum wage, but the major factor contributing to the early employment decline was not determined.

Fertilizer

Mixed fertilizers are manufactured in all sections of the country in close proximity to their main markets—the farm areas. The studies of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage were, however, limited to fertilizer establishments in the South where about half of all the mixed fertilizers produced are consumed and where 60 percent of the industry's workers are employed. More than 40 percent of the nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey earned less than \$1 an hour during the major producing season prior to the effective date of the new minimum.

Seasonality of production and a high proportion of seasonal unskilled workers are two of the significant characteristics of the industry. The manufacture of mixed fertilizers follows a definite seasonal pattern—the major producing season occurs prior to planting in the spring months and employment traditionally reaches its peak in March, April, and May. Three payroll periods consistent with this pattern were studied—periods representative of peak production in 1955, 1956, and 1957. Thus the large number of seasonal unskilled workers who augment the labor force during the major producing period were included in the survey design. Virtually all production workers were men. Two additional characteristics that contribute to the shaping of the wage structure are the time rated method of pay (all but 1 percent of the workers included in the surveys were paid by the hour) and the high degree of mechanization. The simplicity of the manufacturing process—largely materials handling—permitted modern plants to introduce an auto-

matic integrated system which moves the materials from raw to finished product via mechanical conveyors. Even the less modern plants have eliminated much hand labor.

Another distinguishing characteristic of the industry affecting wages is the number of employees not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Because different lands and crops require specific mixtures of plant foods, and to keep transportation costs to a minimum, many fertilizer manufacturers limit their market to a single area or State. Twenty percent of the South's fertilizer workers were employed in intrastate plants (those selling none of their product across State lines). Seven out of 8 of these intrastate plants did dry-mixing only and did not manufacture any of the fertilizer ingredients. Hence, the more skilled and higher paid occupations associated with the manufacturing of acid and other ingredients were generally absent from the intrastate plant group.

Average straight-time hourly earnings for all nonsupervisory workers in southern fertilizer plants increased 10 cents between April 1955 and April 1956, and 5 cents between April 1956 and April 1957. (See following tabulation.) Between the major producing seasons in 1950 (after the effective date of the 75-cent minimum) and 1955 (before the effective date of the \$1 minimum), average hourly earnings for southern fertilizer production workers increased from 86 cents to \$1.09, at a rate of about 5 cents a year.⁹ Thus, the increases between 1955 and 1957 probably reflect, in part, a continuation of the longer term trend as well as the effects of the higher minimum wage.

	Apr. 1955	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Average hourly earnings: ¹			
Total South.....	\$1. 10	\$1. 20	\$1. 25
Border States.....	1. 25	1. 32	1. 37
Southeast.....	1. 03	1. 14	1. 18
Southwest.....	1. 31	1. 45	1. 49
Percent of workers at effective minimum wage ²	14	30	25
Percent of workers earning—			
Under 75 cents.....	2	1	1
75 and under 100 cents.....	39	4	3
100 and under 125 cents.....	33	64	60
125 and under 150 cents.....	16	18	20
150 cents and over.....	10	13	16

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The effective minimum wage was 75 cents an hour in April 1955 and \$1 an hour in April 1956 and April 1957.

⁹ Production workers account for about 95 percent of all nonsupervisory workers.

In April 1955, two-fifths of the nonsupervisory workers earned less than \$1 an hour; 14 percent earned 75 cents an hour. By April 1956, all but 5 percent of the workers earned at least the new Federal minimum; 30 percent earned just \$1 an hour. Following the effective date of the new minimum, earnings were compressed within a narrower range: the proportion of workers averaging between \$1 and \$1.25 doubled, while the proportion of workers averaging \$1.25 or more increased by only 5 percent. By April 1957, average earnings had increased 5 cents an hour but the distribution of individual earnings exhibited little change. The effect of the \$1 minimum wage was apparently confined to the earlier period, while earnings in the later period were more affected by general wage increases not related to the minimum.

About a third of the plants within the scope of the survey, employing a fifth of the workers, were engaged in intrastate commerce—a circumstance that permits analysis of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage on the earnings of workers who are essentially in similar labor markets but in different legal markets relative to the Federal minimum wage. In April 1955, average hourly earnings for workers in interstate plants were \$1.16, 29 cents higher than for workers in intrastate plants. Examining the changes in average hourly earnings, it would appear that workers in intrastate plants fared better than workers in interstate plants. Between the 1955 and 1956 payroll periods, average hourly earnings increased 15 percent in intrastate plants and about 9 percent in interstate plants; by April 1957, the average had increased another 2 percent in intrastate plants and 3 percent in interstate. Over the 2-year period, therefore, intrastate workers had average increases amounting to 17 percent compared with 12 percent for interstate workers. The change in averages, however, is only a partial indication of how workers employed in these two types of markets were affected by the \$1 minimum. In the 1955 season, about 79 percent of the intrastate workers and 31 percent of the interstate workers earned less than \$1 an hour. In the 1956 season, there were still 24 percent of the workers in intrastate plants earning less than \$1, but all except 1 percent of the workers in interstate plants earned \$1 or more. By the 1957 season, the proportion of intrastate workers earning less than \$1 an hour declined to

17 percent. Although a significant proportion of workers earned less than \$1 an hour in intrastate plants, the evidence seems to indicate that many fertilizer employers selling only in intrastate commerce paid the higher wage rate.

Most of the production occupations in the southern fertilizer industry are unskilled. The few skilled and semiskilled jobs were generally filled by permanent personnel, whereas seasonal workers performed the unskilled tasks. The more skilled jobs typically commanded substantially higher rates of pay. For example, chambermen averaged \$1.28 an hour in April 1955, whereas materials handling laborers averaged 97 cents. Wage adjustments between 1955 and 1956 were generally highest for the lower paid workers, although the narrowing of occupational differentials was less pronounced in the fertilizer industry than in most of the other industries studied. Average hourly earnings for chambermen rose 7 cents and laborers, 10 cents. The differences in average hourly earnings between these 2 jobs continued to narrow as chambermen increased 1 cent by April 1957 and laborers by 4 cents. Over the 2-year period, the relative earnings advantage of chambermen was reduced from 32 to 23 percent.

Total employment in the southern fertilizer industry within the scope of the surveys was about 8 percent less in April 1957 than in April 1955. The number of workers declined about 3 percent between the seasons following the introduction of the \$1 minimum wage. Although about half of the employers interviewed reported discharging some workers, only three reported that the \$1 minimum wage was responsible for any of these discharges. Factors other than the higher minimum wage, such as mechanization and changes in agricultural demand in particular areas, appeared to be the major influences affecting employment levels.

Sawmills

Sawmilling in the South was the largest of the seven industries studied. This survey was one of the most significant for assessing the effects of the \$1 minimum wage. In the fall of 1955, there were an estimated 4,600 southern sawmills with 8 or more workers employing nearly 150,000 people. About three-fourths of the nonsuper-

visory workers in these mills earned less than \$1 an hour at the time and 35 percent earned 75 cents an hour. The average was 91 cents an hour.

Several characteristics of the southern sawmill industry contribute to its relatively low-wage position. Of particular significance appear to be (1) the dominance of the small mill (about two-thirds of the mills within the scope of the survey employed fewer than 21 workers), and (2) the prevalence of the portable mill, through which both capital and labor are transported to the raw materials.

The wage structure of the industry was markedly affected by the \$1 minimum wage. Average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory workers in southern sawmills increased 18 percent between the last quarter of 1955 and April 1956 (reflecting the immediate effects of the new minimum wage) and almost another 2 percent by April 1957, as indicated in the following tabulation. Virtually the whole of the early increase was attributable to the \$1 minimum, and a substantial number of the later adjustments were reportedly granted to increase wage differentials which had been drastically reduced.

Immediately after the effective date of the higher minimum, the earnings of workers were tightly compressed within a narrow range, so that there was little dispersion about the new average of \$1.07 an hour. In fact, two-thirds of the workers were concentrated at the \$1 earnings level and 85 percent earned between \$1 and \$1.25. By April 1957, average hourly earnings had increased to \$1.09; a slightly smaller proportion of workers was concentrated at the \$1 level; and slightly larger proportions were found in the higher wage intervals.

	Oct.-Dec. 1955	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Average hourly earnings: ¹			
Total South.....	\$0. 91	\$1. 07	\$1. 09
Border States.....	. 98	1. 10	1. 11
Southeast.....	. 88	1. 06	1. 08
Southwest.....	. 94	1. 08	1. 09
Percent of workers at effective minimum wage ²	35	66	62
Percent of workers earning—			
Under 75 cents.....	1	1	1
75 and under 100 cents.....	73	3	1
100 and under 125 cents.....	17	85	84
125 and under 150 cents.....	5	7	8
150 cents and over.....	4	5	6

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The effective minimum wage was 75 cents an hour in October-December 1955 and \$1 an hour in April 1956 and April 1957.

The large increase in average straight-time hourly earnings following the revision in the minimum wage was in dramatic contrast to the 3.6-cent average annual increase in earnings over the past 25 years.¹⁰ The magnitude of the 1956 increase was greater than that following the 75-cent minimum wage in 1950, although the pattern of the distribution of individual earnings in April 1956 was virtually the same as that produced by the earlier increase. As the large concentration of workers about the new minimum indicates, the initial adjustments were largely limited to those directly required by the higher legal minimum. Approximately 14 of the 16-cent increase in average hourly earnings between late 1955 and April 1956 can be accounted for by the increase in wages of those workers earning less than \$1 an hour.

About two-thirds of the sawmills employing about two-thirds of the workers were integrated, that is, they included logging as part of their operations. The Fair Labor Standards Act exempts logging workers from the wage and hour provisions if fewer than 13 logging workers are employed in the establishment. The increase in the minimum does not appear to have influenced the earnings of logging workers differently in operations employing fewer than 13, or 13 or more loggers, despite the exemption. Although not required to so, most mills with 12 or fewer logging workers increased the hourly rate for their logging workers as well as for their sawmill workers; less than 3 percent of their logging workers earned under \$1 an hour in April 1956 and less than 1 percent in April 1957. Average earnings for logging workers in mills with the smaller logging operations have been consistently lower than for those in mills with more than 12 logging workers, and earnings for all logging workers have been lower than those for all sawmill workers in integrated mills. Following the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage, average earnings were markedly increased for each of these groups of workers, but the wage relationships remained virtually unchanged.

The occupational structure in southern sawmills does not include widespread skill differentiation. The head-saw operators, planers who do

¹⁰ A average straight-time hourly earnings rose from 18 cents to \$1.09 from 1932 to 1957, according to BLS industry wage surveys.

their own setup, and graders had, however, distinctly higher levels of pay than the other jobs studied throughout the periods of wage change induced by the minimum wage. These higher paid jobs were the only jobs studied that averaged more than \$1 an hour in late 1955, and they were the only jobs to average \$1.25 or more by April 1956. A year later, the lowest average among these jobs was \$1.31 an hour. The other 24 jobs studied were grouped between \$1 and \$1.09 in April 1956 and between \$1 and \$1.12 in April 1957.

Occupational wage differentials were sharply reduced following the \$1 minimum wage—more sharply than following the 75-cent minimum. The Bureau's studies provide a revealing history of the changes in job pay differentials in the southern sawmill industry when confronted by a minimum wage change of some magnitude. These studies cover 6 separate payroll periods between 1949 and 1957.¹¹ The changes in the pay relationship between circular-head-saw operators and machine off-bearers are representative of the changes that occurred. In 1949, average hourly earnings for circular-head-saw operators were 70 percent higher than for machine off-bearers. This differential was reduced to 53 percent in 1950 (immediately following the increase from 40 to 75 cents in the minimum wage) and then increased to 64 percent by 1953 and to 69 percent by 1955. Just prior to the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage, therefore, the earnings advantage had been approximately restored to the 1949 level. By April 1956, it was again sharply reduced to 47 percent and then rose slightly to 49 percent by April 1957. The large increase in average hourly earnings among the lower paid jobs in 1956 so decisively reduced occupational differentials that even a year after the minimum-wage change to \$1, relative wage differentials were below those immediately after the effective date of the 75-cent minimum.

In appraising the effects of the \$1 minimum, the assumption of a wage-employment relationship directs critical attention to changes in employment. In the case of the southern sawmill industry, average hourly earnings since late 1955 have risen about 20 percent and employment has declined about 15 percent. The relationship between changes in earnings and employment is not, however, clear cut, nor is the influence of the \$1

minimum wage completely separable from other influences. Since 1946, the Bureau's surveys have shown a continuous and material drop in employment in southern sawmills. There is the further factor of the unique composition of the industry domination by the small portable mill which produces a relatively high rate of mill turnover. It should also be noted in this connection that the wage surveys relate to specific periods of time, and the full or partial operation of any sawmill during a particular period is contingent upon a host of factors.

A significant proportion of the 15-percent decline in employment between the 1955 and 1957 payroll periods occurred as a result of the 8-percent decline in the number of mills within the scope of the survey. However, reductions in labor force were reported in a substantial number of sawmills that continued operating. The magnitude of the overall employment decline was less for the 1955-56 period than for the 1956-57 period—3 percent compared with 12 percent. As with the aggregate decline, the reductions in individual plants were greater between 1956 and 1957 than between 1955 and 1956. During the earlier period, about two-thirds of the plants with employment declines reported reductions of less than 15 percent and one-seventh had reductions of 25 percent or more. During the later period, almost three-fifths of the plants with declines reported employment reductions of less than 15 percent and nearly one-third reported reductions of 25 percent or more.

The survey data do not permit clear separation of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage on employment from those of other influences. The data collected, however, provide evidence of some influence of the higher minimum. Between January 1956 and April 1957, about three-fourths of the sawmillers interviewed reported discharges; 1 out of 5 of these employers attributed some of those discharges directly to the \$1 minimum wage.

Seamless Hosiery

Average hourly earnings for nonsupervisory workers in men's seamless hosiery mills throughout the country rose 16 cents and in children's seamless hosiery mills in the southeastern States, 17 cents, between August 1955 and April 1957.

¹¹ Data for the earlier surveys were published in the September 1950 and October 1953 issues of the Review (pp. 313-317 and 1077-1081, respectively).

Nine cents of the increase in the men's hosiery mills and 11 cents of the rise in the children's hosiery mills occurred on or about March 1, 1956, the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage.

Establishments within the scope of the survey were those primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing, or finishing men's or children's seamless (circular-knit) hosiery and employing 21 or more workers. Nationwide, there were 265 such men's hosiery mills, providing employment to about 32,300 workers in August 1955. Studied only in the Southeast, children's seamless hosiery mills included in the survey numbered 130, employing about 18,900 workers. More than two-thirds of the production workers within the scope of the survey were paid on an incentive (individual piece rate) basis. Women constituted about three-fourths of the workers in the men's hosiery mills and four-fifths in the children's hosiery mills.

The August 1955 average earnings of nonsupervisory workers were \$1.06 an hour in men's seamless hosiery and \$1 an hour in children's seamless hosiery mill. These averages increased between each two successive payroll periods studied, as the following tabulation shows. The 5-cent increase in men's and the 4-cent increase in children's hosiery mills between August 1955 and February 1956 included some wage adjustments reportedly made in anticipation of the higher minimum. The 9-cent increase in men's and the 11-cent increase in children's mills, recorded between February and April 1956, were largely accounted for by wage increases to workers earning less than \$1 an hour. By April 1957, another 2 cents an hour was added to the averages. Very little of this latter increase was associated with the March 1, 1956, increase in the minimum wage.

The changes in averages were accompanied by changes in the distribution of individual earnings corresponding to those found in other surveyed industries. In August 1955, half of the men's seamless hosiery workers and nearly three-fifths of those in children's seamless hosiery plants earned less than \$1 an hour. Approximately 1 out of 7 earned 75 cents an hour. The increases by February 1956 reduced the proportions below \$1 an hour to about 40 percent in men's hosiery mills and 49 percent in children's mills. Earnings of less than \$1 an hour, except for those workers reported as learners or handicapped, were largely

MEN'S SEAMLESS HOSE				
Average hourly earnings: ¹				
	Aug. 1955	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Total United States.....	\$1.06	\$1.11	\$1.20	\$1.22
Border States.....	1.04	1.09	1.20	1.22
Southeast.....	1.06	1.10	1.19	1.21
Percent of workers at effective minimum wage ²	12	8	27	23
Percent of workers earning—				
Under 75 cents.....	1	(³)	(³)	(³)
75 and under 100 cents.....	49	39	2	1
100 and under 125 cents.....	27	34	67	64
125 and under 150 cents.....	13	15	18	20
150 cents and over.....	10	11	13	15
CHILDREN'S SEAMLESS HOSE				
Average hourly earnings: ¹				
	Aug. 1955	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Southeast.....	\$1.00	\$1.04	\$1.15	\$1.17
Percent of workers at effective minimum wage ²	14	10	31	26
Percent of workers earning—				
Under 75 cents.....	1	1	(³)	(³)
75 and under 100 cents.....	57	47	2	2
100 and under 125 cents.....	27	33	75	71
125 and under 150 cents.....	11	13	16	19
150 cents and over.....	4	6	7	8

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The effective minimum wage was 75 cents an hour in August 1955 and February 1956 and \$1 an hour in April 1956 and April 1957.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

eliminated after the effective date of the higher minimum wage. Little change occurred in the distribution of earnings between April 1956 and April 1957.

Most of the lower paid workers and some of the higher paid received increases as a result of the new minimum wage. The effect on occupational differentials provides some measure of the differences in the magnitude of increases between the lower and higher paid workers. For example, in men's seamless hosiery mills, men adjusters and fixers earned 67 percent more than women examiners 1 month prior to the effective date of the new minimum. Two months later, the differential had been reduced to 51 percent. By April 1957, the relative wage advantage of adjusters increased slightly to 53 percent. In money terms, the 64-cent-an-hour difference between adjusters and examiners just prior to the \$1 minimum was reduced to 58 cents by April 1957.

The extent to which changes in employment were directly attributable to the new minimum is difficult to gauge. Employment took a sharp drop between February and April 1956. Normally, a seasonal decline occurs about this time of the year, but the 12-percent decline in both men's and children's hosiery mills combined in 1956 was greater

than the usual seasonal decrease. An unusually severe lag in orders was reported by virtually all mills, attributed in part to customers' buildup of inventories in anticipation of a price rise. At the time of the April 1956 interview, most of the employers were optimistic and expected orders to return to normal as soon as inventories were reduced to more normal levels. By April 1957, total employment had increased slightly in the men's seamless hosiery mills and increased nearly 8 percent in the southeastern children's seamless mills.

Wooden Containers

The wooden container industry probably manufactures the most diversified product lines among the industries studied. The containers vary in size, weight, and construction and are used to hold such dissimilar items as poultry and ordnance. The industry includes manufacturers of fruit and vegetable baskets, rattan and willowware, wooden boxes, cigar boxes, and cooperage. The survey covered wooden container establishments with 8 or more workers in the South where about half of the industry's workers are employed.

Wage levels in southern wooden container plants were among the lowest in the industries studied. The \$1 minimum wage was undoubtedly responsible for the sharp rise in earnings that occurred about March 1956. The changes in earnings were similar to those found in the southern sawmill industry which supplies the raw materials to the wooden container plants. The influence of the higher minimum on average earnings may be clearer if earnings in the southern plants within the scope of the survey are compared with those in the rest of the industry nationwide. In August 1955, earnings for production workers in the survey group were 59 percent as high as the earnings for production workers of other wooden container plants. By April 1956, the average in the southern plants was 72 percent as high as the rest of the

industry. Earnings in the part of the industry not surveyed remained virtually unchanged during this period, while the survey group reported a 19-cent-an-hour increase.¹²

The strength of the new minimum as a factor in changing the wage level is also apparent from the differences in the magnitude of change in relation to the effective date of the \$1 minimum. From August 1955 to February 1956, average hourly earnings of all nonsupervisory workers in southern wooden container plants increased 3 cents, from 91 to 94 cents. Between February and April 1956, however, average hourly earnings increased 17 cents. By April 1957, earnings had increased another 2 cents an hour on the average, as shown in the following tabulation. Changes in the distribution of individual earnings were also indicative of the influence of the \$1 minimum wage. Eighty-two percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour in August 1955, 76 percent in February 1956, but virtually none by April 1956. The proportion of workers earning just the legal minimum was 29 percent in August, 27 percent in February, but 60 percent in April 1956. A significant decline in the proportion of workers earning just the \$1 minimum between April 1956 and April 1957 seemed attributable, at least in part, to the actions of some plants leading toward partial restoration of earnings differentials between the lowest paid and the higher paid workers.

	Aug. 1955	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Average hourly earnings: ¹				
Total South.....	\$0. 91	\$0. 94	\$1. 11	\$1. 13
Border States.....	1. 02	1. 06	1. 20	1. 24
Southeast.....	. 89	. 91	1. 09	1. 10
Southwest.....	. 88	. 90	1. 05	1. 08
Percent of workers at				
effective minimum				
wage ²	29	27	60	46
Percent of workers				
earning—				
Under 75 cents.....	(³)	(³)	0	0
75 and under 100 cents..	82	76	(³)	(³)
100 and under 125				
cents.....	9	13	87	84
125 and under 150				
cents.....	3	4	5	7
150 cents and over.....	5	7	8	9

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The effective minimum wage was 75 cents an hour in August 1955 and February 1956 and \$1 an hour in April 1956 and April 1957.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹³ Data for the industry segment not surveyed were estimated as follows: (1) An adjustment factor was applied to gross average hourly earnings for the industry as a whole (as published in table C-1 of the Review) to derive an estimate of average straight-time hourly earnings. (The adjustment factor is described in the May 1956 issue of the Review, p. 537.) (2) Aggregate straight-time earnings for the industry were then computed, using production-worker employment as published in table A-3 of the Review. (3) The aggregate for production workers within the scope of the survey was subtracted from the industry aggregate. (4) The resulting aggregate was used to derive average straight-time earnings for production workers outside the scope of the survey.

The increases in occupational averages between February and April 1956 were greater for the lower paid workers; however, the higher paid workers had their pay increased more sharply during the following year. For example, in February 1956, saw filers averaged 77 cents an hour more than the 84-cent average for machine off-bearers. By April 1956, the differential had been reduced to 67 cents an hour. A year later, the average reported for saw filers was again 77 cents higher than for machine off-bearers. In February 1956, the average earnings for saw filers were 92 percent above those of machine off-bearers; the differential dropped to 66 percent by April 1956, then rose to 75 percent by April 1957.

Employment did not seem to be adversely affected by the 22-percent increase in earnings

between August 1955 and April 1956. Total employment increased 2 percent between these dates. By April 1957, however, total employment had declined about 8 percent from the previous year's level. The short-term change in employment appeared to stem principally from the seasonal demands of wooden container users. The later decline appeared to reflect a long-run drop in employment.¹³ Nevertheless, the \$1 minimum contributed to employment changes in individual plants. About 15 percent of the plants studied reported some discharges which they attributed to the higher minimum wage.

¹³ A average annual employment decreased from approximately 79,000 in 1947 to 55,000 in 1956, according to employment statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Earnings in Wool Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills, 1957

PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS in wool yarn and broadwoven fabric mills in September 1957 averaged \$1.48 an hour, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Straight-time hourly earnings of the nearly 59,000 workers within the scope of the survey ranged from \$1 to more than \$2.40. In the earnings array, the middle half of the workers were found between \$1.28 and \$1.63 an hour.

Factors which contributed to the earnings dispersion included the sex and skill composition of the work force, product mix, and regional distribution of workers. For example, men, who accounted for three-fifths of the work force, had average earnings which were 10 percent above those for women, who worked principally in spinning and winding occupations. Moreover, changes in these factors, as well as declines in production and employment, were also reflected in comparisons of earnings shown in the September 1957 study with those in similar studies which the Bureau had conducted in 1946 and 1952.² The industrywide increase of 3 cents an hour in average earnings between 1952 and 1957, for instance, represented an increase of 10 cents in woolen mills, where employment had decreased by 12,500 workers, and a decrease of 5 cents in worsted mills, where much of the overall employment decrease of nearly 29,000 had been concentrated in New England.

The study also provides information on straight-time hourly earnings for selected job classifications as well as data on certain establishment practices, including hours of work, paid vacations, paid holidays, and health, insurance, and pension benefits for production workers and office employees.

Characteristics of the Industry

Woolen and worsted mills are of three main types: yarn, weaving, and integrated. Yarn mills, which accounted for a fifth of the 59,000 workers within the scope of the September 1957 survey, spin wool into finished yarns for use in weaving and knitting fabrics. Weaving mills, which produce cloth from yarn spun in yarn mills, employed a tenth of the total work force. Seven-tenths of the workers in the industry were employed in integrated mills which perform both spinning and weaving operations.

Employment in individual mills varied widely among mills of each type. Sixty of the 111 yarn mills each employed fewer than 100 workers and 11 employed 250 workers or more. Of 49 weaving mills, 32 employed fewer than 100 and 4 employed 250 workers or more. Among 169 integrated mills, 27 employed fewer than 100 workers, 74 employed from 100 to 249, 53 employed from 250 to 499, and 15 employed 500 or more workers. Average employment in integrated mills was about 250, compared with slightly more than 100 in yarn mills and weaving mills.

The major products of most weaving and integrated mills at the time of the survey were apparel fabrics; mills primarily engaged in the manufacture of blanketing and other nonapparel fabric employed less than an eighth of the industry's

¹ See Wage Structure: Wool Textiles, September 1957, BLS Report 134. Within the scope of the study were 320 establishments employing 20 or more workers and primarily engaged in spinning, twisting, winding, or spooling yarn from wool fibers and in weaving woolen or worsted fabrics over 13 inches in width. For purposes of the study, wool yarns and fabrics are those containing 25 percent or more wool by weight. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wool carpet and rug yarns and weaving carpets and rugs from these yarns were excluded.

The report also summarizes findings of a study of employee earnings in scouring and combing plants in September 1957.

² See Earnings in Woolen and Worsted Textiles, April-May 1952 (in Monthly Labor Review, October 1952, pp. 403-406), and Wage Structure in Woolen and Worsted Industry, April 1946 (in Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, pp. 461-466). Employment and earnings data in the tables accompanying this summary of the September 1957 survey are limited to mills by type of operation; for data for mills by type of product, see BLS Report 134.

production workers. Employment in mills producing woolen fabrics amounted to 35,000 and in worsted fabric mills, to 12,000. Among integrated mills, employment on woolen fabric production exceeded that on worsted fabrics by 4 to 1; the ratio was reversed in the weaving-mill group, while employment on worsted yarns in the yarn-mill group exceeded that on woolen yarns by more than 2½ to 1.

New England accounted for half of the industry's production-worker employment in September 1957; a fourth were employed in the Southeast and about a sixth in the Middle Atlantic region.³

The Southeast region accounted for 30 percent of the employment of integrated mills but less than that proportion of yarn-mill employment. The Middle Atlantic region employed approximately 30 percent of the workers in the Nation's weaving mills, but only about 15 percent in each of the other two types of mills. New England accounted for over three-fifths of the total employment in yarn mills but less than half in weaving or integrated mills.

Approximately two-fifths of the workers in the industry were employed in metropolitan areas. Among the three major regions, the proportions were 86 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 37 percent in New England, and 32 percent in the Southeast. By type of mill, the concentration in metropolitan areas was greatest in weaving mills (57 percent) and smallest in integrated mills (33 percent).

Nationwide, men workers in the industry outnumbered women workers by almost 3 to 2 in September 1957. They accounted for 41 percent of the workers in yarn mills, 59 percent in weaving mills, and 63 percent in integrated mills. Women were largely employed in the major processes—frame spinning and winding—in yarn mills, whereas men outnumbered women in weaving operations. Loom fixing in weaving mills and integrated mills also accounted for substantial employment and was performed by men. Although yarn-mill operations were relatively more important in New England than in other major regions, New England mills had the

highest proportion of men workers (62 percent). The explanation lies in the greater employment of men in particular jobs. In woolen fabric mills, for example, 72 percent of the weavers in New England were men as compared with 58 percent in mills outside that region; similarly, 22 percent of the frame spinners in New England were men as compared with 14 percent in the remaining woolen fabric mills in the United States.

Earnings of about 30 percent of the workers in September 1957 were based on incentive methods of wage payment, usually individual piecework. By type of mill, proportions of incentive workers ranged from 25 percent in yarn mills to 38 percent in weaving mills. Spinners, menders, weavers, and winders were among the numerically important jobs frequently paid on an incentive basis. The incidence of incentive pay was slightly lower in New England than in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast.

Mills employing two-fifths of the workers in the industry had collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their production workers. Regionally, the proportion was nine-tenths on the Pacific Coast, three-fourths in the Middle Atlantic region, three-fifths in the Great Lakes region, about half in New England, and a tenth in the Southeast. The two major unions in the industry are the Textile Workers Union of America and the United Textile Workers of America, both affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

During the past decade, the industry has declined in terms of both employment and production. Production-worker employment of nearly 59,000 in September 1957 compared with about 100,000 in April 1952 and 158,000 workers in April 1946. Paralleling the employment decrease, the production of woolen and worsted broadwoven goods declined from 604 million linear yards in the peak year of 1946 to 325 million linear yards in 1956.⁴ At the same time, the production of fabrics woven from manmade fibers other than rayon and acetate increased from 52 million linear yards to about 625 million.⁵

Analysis of the drop in employment in the industry reveals divergent trends by type of production and by region. Employment in woolen mills declined from 74,000 in April 1946 to 38,200 in September 1957 and in worsted mills from 84,000 to 20,700. As the accompanying chart illustrates,

³ For a description of regions, see table 1, footnote 2.

⁴ Facts for Industry: Woolen and Worsted Woven Goods, Series M22T (formerly M15L), U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁵ Facts for Industry: Man-Made Fiber Broad Woven Goods, Series M22T (formerly M15C), U. S. Bureau of the Census.

employment has declined substantially in both the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, whereas a modest increase was registered in the Southeast region. New England was still the major region, although its production-worker employment dropped from nearly 100,000 in April 1946 to 29,540 in September 1957. Middle Atlantic employment declined 75 percent—from 35,000 in April 1946 to 9,203 in September 1957.

Employee Earnings

Production workers in wool yarn and broadwoven fabric mills averaged \$1.48 an hour, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts in September 1957 (table 1). This industrywide average was 3 cents above that recorded in April 1952 and 54 cents above that for April 1946. (See chart.)

Average hourly earnings in woolen mills rose from \$1.41 to \$1.51 from April 1952 to September 1957; during this same period, earnings of workers in worsted mills declined from \$1.48 to \$1.43, partly because of the greater relative decline in employment in the New England mills.

By regions, earnings in September 1957 averaged \$1.51 an hour in New England, compared with \$1.32 in the Southeast and \$1.64 in the Middle Atlantic region. Average hourly earnings in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions were \$1.37 and \$1.73, respectively.

Between April 1952 and September 1957, wage levels increased 11 to 15 percent in all regions except New England where the overall level of wages was virtually the same in both periods. However, relatively small wage increases were recorded for separate branches of the industry in New England. Thus, average earnings in weaving

TABLE 1. Percent distribution of production workers in wool yarn and broadwoven fabric mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and type of mill, United States and selected regions,² September 1957

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ¹				New England				Middle Atlantic		Southeast		Great Lakes		Pacific
	All mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	All mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	All mills	Yarn mills	All mills	Integrated mills	All mills	Integrated mills	All mills
\$1.00 and under \$1.05	1.7	3.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	13.9	9.5	-----
\$1.05 and under \$1.10	1.8	3.3	3.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.8	2.1	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.3	-----
\$1.10 and under \$1.15	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.7	(9)	2.9	1.9	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.5	3.4	-----
\$1.15 and under \$1.20	4.4	6.6	1.8	4.0	2.3	5.5	7	2.0	1.7	6.7	10.2	3.4	5.1	2.9	-----
\$1.20 and under \$1.25	8.6	10.3	6.4	8.4	3.8	6.8	9	3.0	4.5	18.1	21.8	22.0	6.5	4.4	2.0
\$1.25 and under \$1.30	7.4	8.5	4.4	7.4	5.0	6.0	1.4	3.0	5.6	17.7	14.2	14.7	5.2	5.3	5
\$1.30 and under \$1.35	8.9	8.6	7.6	9.2	9.6	8.4	5.3	10.5	4.6	11.4	11.7	11.7	6.5	7.0	7
\$1.35 and under \$1.40	9.5	14.0	7.1	8.5	12.5	15.7	9.4	11.6	5.4	15.7	7.3	7.1	8.8	10.2	7
\$1.40 and under \$1.45	7.4	8.2	6.3	7.3	9.5	10.3	9.1	9.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.3	7.3	7.8	2.0
\$1.45 and under \$1.50	6.5	6.7	4.2	6.0	8.3	8.3	4.5	8.6	4.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	9.6	11.6	6.7
\$1.50 and under \$1.55	7.0	8.0	8.5	6.5	8.5	11.2	7.4	8.4	2.5	3.6	3.8	5.7	5.6	4.4	4
\$1.55 and under \$1.60	4.8	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.7	5.0	4.8	6.0	5.6	1.9	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	2.5
\$1.60 and under \$1.65	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.5	6.2	5.6	5.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.5	5.7	11.7
\$1.65 and under \$1.70	3.7	2.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.0	5.5	3.9	4.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	20.3
\$1.70 and under \$1.75	3.3	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.3	5.6	3.7	4.1	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.1	3.9	10.6
\$1.75 and under \$1.80	3.1	1.8	6.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	5.1	3.4	5.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
\$1.80 and under \$1.85	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	4.3	2.4	3.8	9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.6	4.1
\$1.85 and under \$1.90	2.1	7	4.5	2.3	2.2	9	5.9	2.2	3.6	6	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.4
\$1.90 and under \$1.95	2.1	5	2.7	2.5	2.3	8	4.0	2.8	4.4	(9)	3	4	1.4	1.8	2.3
\$1.95 and under \$2.00	1.5	3	2.1	1.8	1.6	3	2.7	2.1	3.2	4	2	2	8	1.0	2.9
\$2.00 and under \$2.05	1.8	3	3.7	2.0	1.9	4	5.3	2.1	3.8	1	4	5	6	8	3.2
\$2.05 and under \$2.10	1.0	2	1.6	1.2	1.2	3	1.7	1.5	1.9	(9)	1	1	5	6	2.7
\$2.10 and under \$2.15	9	3	1.7	1.0	9	4	2.2	1.0	2.0	1	1	2	4	5	2.6
\$2.15 and under \$2.20	6	2	6	7	5	3	8	1.7	1.7	1	1	1	1	2	2.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.25	4	1	1.1	5	3	1	1	3	1.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	1	1	2.7
\$2.25 and under \$2.30	3	(9)	6	4	3	(9)	8	3	9	2	1	1	1	1	1.2
\$2.30 and under \$2.35	2	2	4	3	2	2	6	2	8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.1
\$2.35 and under \$2.40	2	(9)	2	2	1	(9)	4	1	6	2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	8
\$2.40 and over	5	3	6	6	2	3	8	1	2.1	4	1	1	1	1	6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers, total	58,800	12,110	4,974	41,806	29,540	7,713	2,365	19,462	9,203	2,109	15,128	12,498	2,785	2,136	1,307
Men	34,041	4,964	2,929	26,148	18,249	3,297	1,490	13,462	4,873	724	8,175	6,944	1,447	1,198	722
Women	24,849	7,146	2,045	15,658	11,291	4,416	875	6,000	4,330	1,385	6,953	5,554	1,338	938	585
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.48	\$1.39	\$1.56	\$1.50	\$1.51	\$1.44	\$1.66	\$1.53	\$1.64	\$1.34	\$1.32	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.43	\$1.73
Men	\$1.54	\$1.47	\$1.62	\$1.55	\$1.57	\$1.53	\$1.72	\$1.56	\$1.73	\$1.45	\$1.37	\$1.38	\$1.43	\$1.47	\$1.79
Women	\$1.40	\$1.32	\$1.48	\$1.43	\$1.43	\$1.37	\$1.55	\$1.45	\$1.54	\$1.28	\$1.27	\$1.29	\$1.31	\$1.38	\$1.66

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The regions used in the study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minne-

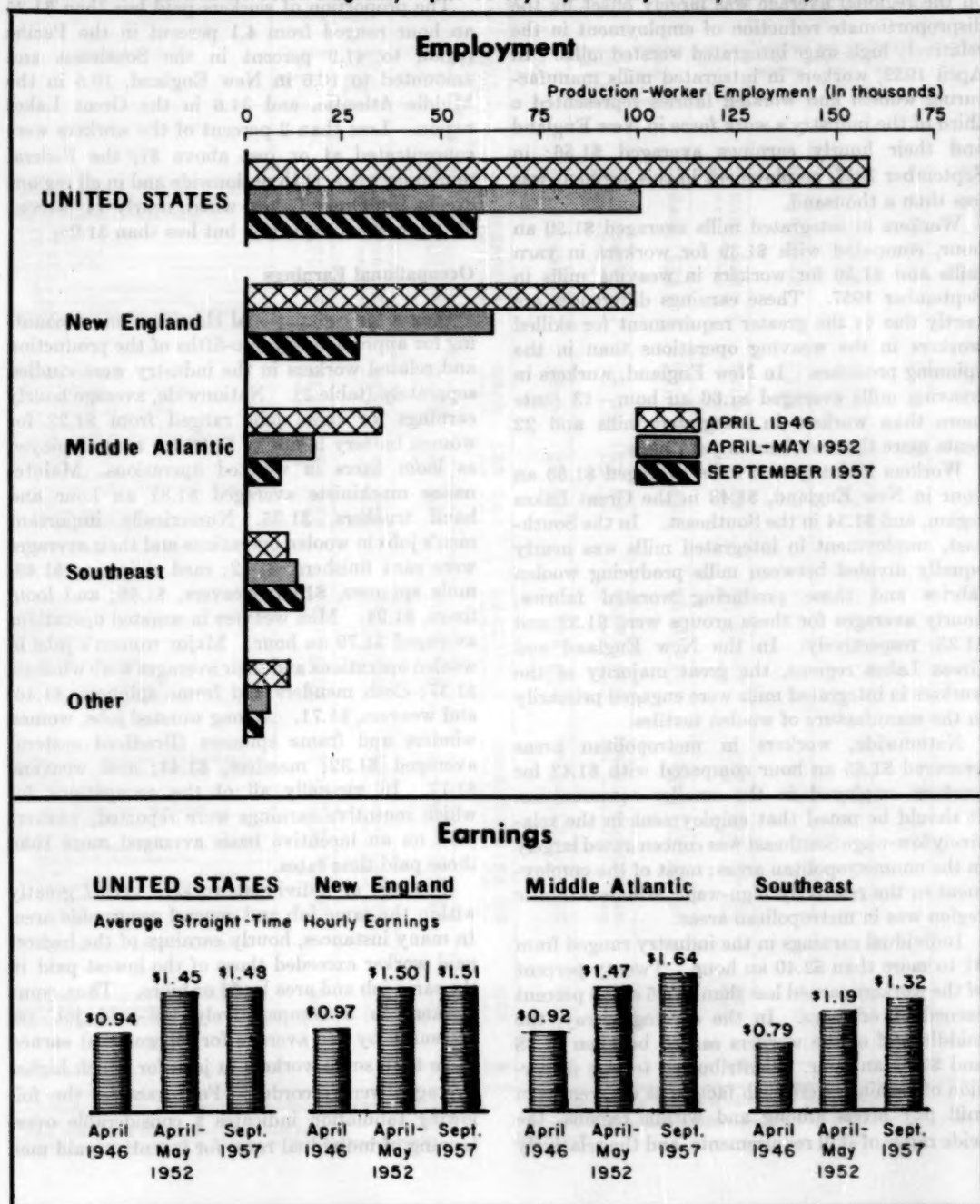
sota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Employment and Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, Wool Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills, United States and Selected Regions, April 1946, April-May 1952, and September 1957



mills increased 3 cents an hour and in integrated wool mills, 5 cents. The effect of these increases on the regional average was largely offset by the disproportionate reduction of employment in the relatively high-wage integrated worsted mills. In April 1952, workers in integrated mills manufacturing woolen and worsted fabrics represented a third of the industry's work force in New England and their hourly earnings averaged \$1.56; in September 1957, employment in this segment was less than a thousand.

Workers in integrated mills averaged \$1.50 an hour, compared with \$1.39 for workers in yarn mills and \$1.56 for workers in weaving mills in September 1957. These earnings differences are partly due to the greater requirement for skilled workers in the weaving operations than in the spinning processes. In New England, workers in weaving mills averaged \$1.66 an hour—13 cents more than workers in integrated mills and 22 cents more than workers in yarn mills.

Workers in integrated mills averaged \$1.53 an hour in New England, \$1.43 in the Great Lakes region, and \$1.34 in the Southeast. In the Southeast, employment in integrated mills was nearly equally divided between mills producing woolen fabrics and those producing worsted fabrics; hourly averages for these groups were \$1.32 and \$1.35, respectively. In the New England and Great Lakes regions, the great majority of the workers in integrated mills were engaged primarily in the manufacture of woolen textiles.

Nationwide, workers in metropolitan areas averaged \$1.55 an hour compared with \$1.43 for workers employed in the smaller communities. It should be noted that employment in the relatively low-wage Southeast was concentrated largely in the nonmetropolitan areas; most of the employment in the relatively high-wage Middle Atlantic region was in metropolitan areas.

Individual earnings in the industry ranged from \$1 to more than \$2.40 an hour. Twenty percent of the workers earned less than \$1.25 and 6 percent earned \$2 or more. In the earnings array, the middle half of the workers earned between \$1.28 and \$1.63 an hour. Contributing to this dispersion of earnings were such factors as differences in mill pay levels among and within regions, the wide range of skill requirements, and the relatively

high incidence of incentive wage systems, largely individual piecework.

The proportion of workers paid less than \$1.25 an hour ranged from 4.1 percent in the Pacific region to 41.9 percent in the Southeast and amounted to 10.6 in New England, 10.5 in the Middle Atlantic, and 34.6 in the Great Lakes region. Less than 2 percent of the workers were concentrated at or just above \$1, the Federal minimum wage, both nationwide and in all regions except the Great Lakes, where nearly 14 percent of the workers earned \$1 but less than \$1.05.

Occupational Earnings

Wages for occupational classifications accounting for approximately two-fifths of the production and related workers in the industry were studied separately (table 2). Nationwide, average hourly earnings for these jobs ranged from \$1.22 for women battery hands to \$1.96 for men employed as loom fixers in worsted operations. Maintenance machinists averaged \$1.81 an hour and hand truckers, \$1.35. Numerically important men's jobs in woolen operations and their averages were card finishers, \$1.42; card strippers, \$1.48; mule spinners, \$1.69; weavers, \$1.88; and loom fixers, \$1.94. Men weavers in worsted operations averaged \$1.79 an hour. Major women's jobs in woolen operations and their averages were winders, \$1.37; cloth menders and frame spinners, \$1.46; and weavers, \$1.71. Among worsted jobs, women winders and frame spinners (Bradford system) averaged \$1.32; menders, \$1.44; and weavers, \$1.77. In virtually all of the occupations for which incentive earnings were reported, workers paid on an incentive basis averaged more than those paid time rates.

Earnings of individual workers varied greatly within the same job and general geographic area. In many instances, hourly earnings of the highest paid worker exceeded those of the lowest paid in the same job and area by \$1 or more. Thus, some workers in a comparatively low-paid job (as measured by the average for all workers) earned more than some workers in jobs for which higher averages were recorded. For example, the following tabulation indicates a considerable overlapping of individual rates for incentive-paid men

TABLE 2. Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected production occupations in wool yarn and broadwoven fabric mills, United States and selected regions,² September 1957

Sex and occupation	United States ³		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast		Great Lakes		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹
WOOLEN OCCUPATIONS												
MEN												
Card finishers.....	1,119	\$1.42	700	\$1.44	194	\$1.38	171	\$1.27	66	\$1.25	27	\$1.78
Card strippers.....	711	1.48	477	1.51	56	1.61	85	1.24	67	1.35	10	1.98
Doffers, spinning frame.....	137	1.32	66	1.37	—	—	53	1.22	13	1.51	—	—
Dyeing machine tenders, cloth.....	407	1.42	267	1.42	34	1.52	51	1.26	24	1.39	9	1.66
Fuller tenders.....	681	1.54	368	1.45	133	1.94	73	1.32	44	1.49	19	1.67
Loom fixers.....	873	1.94	497	1.96	110	2.19	151	1.72	82	1.82	33	2.19
Spinners, frame.....	519	1.57	375	1.57	82	1.57	—	—	12	1.47	—	—
Spinners, mule.....	870	1.69	590	1.78	113	1.62	102	1.80	43	1.29	—	—
Weavers ⁴	2,385	1.88	1,374	1.90	385	2.01	346	1.60	64	1.71	55	2.04
Box looms, automatic.....	1,744	1.88	1,301	1.91	158	1.95	288	1.63	30	1.64	46	2.07
Box looms, nonautomatic.....	295	1.84	173	1.82	83	1.91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaving machine operators, Warner and Swasey.....	53	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOMEN												
Menders, cloth.....	1,806	1.46	838	1.51	247	1.71	463	1.24	127	1.28	64	1.64
Spinners, frame.....	2,261	1.46	1,354	1.49	86	1.56	549	1.27	110	1.50	97	1.79
Weavers ⁴	1,205	1.71	544	1.78	171	1.84	205	1.44	157	1.56	54	1.96
Box looms, automatic.....	897	1.74	435	1.82	98	1.88	143	1.42	116	1.63	42	1.96
Box looms, nonautomatic.....	318	1.61	—	—	45	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaving machine operators, Warner and Swasey.....	46	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winders ⁴	2,040	1.37	1,292	1.40	330	1.38	176	1.24	161	1.16	42	1.59
Cone and tube, automatic.....	405	1.33	319	1.33	28	1.44	41	1.22	15	1.43	—	—
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic.....	533	1.23	292	1.39	147	1.28	59	1.31	—	—	—	—
Filling, automatic.....	654	1.40	396	1.41	75	1.50	81	1.21	35	1.27	42	1.59
Filling, nonautomatic.....	124	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORSTED OCCUPATIONS												
MEN												
Card finishers.....	160	1.38	82	1.51	16	1.44	48	1.28	—	—	—	—
Comber tenders.....	69	1.48	37	1.60	—	—	22	1.30	—	—	—	—
Dyeing machine tenders, cloth.....	85	1.62	31	1.56	38	1.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuller tenders.....	77	1.55	30	1.55	24	1.78	23	1.30	—	—	—	—
Loom fixers.....	469	1.96	144	2.04	89	2.31	236	1.79	—	—	—	—
Pin drafter operators.....	206	1.32	58	1.51	—	—	142	1.26	—	—	—	—
Weavers ⁴	1,109	1.79	454	1.90	264	1.93	391	1.39	—	—	—	—
Box looms, automatic.....	903	1.80	399	1.91	290	1.95	334	1.58	—	—	—	—
Box looms, nonautomatic.....	204	1.75	65	1.80	82	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOMEN												
Comber tenders.....	106	1.48	65	1.48	29	1.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system.....	358	1.27	242	1.28	70	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doffers, spinning frame, French system.....	72	1.26	16	1.39	—	—	48	1.23	—	—	—	—
Menders, cloth.....	1,521	1.44	353	1.56	207	1.91	961	1.30	—	—	—	—
Spinners, frame, Bradford system.....	1,037	1.33	583	1.38	159	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinners, frame, French system.....	315	1.51	81	1.45	126	1.73	108	1.39	—	—	—	—
Pin drafter operators.....	308	1.38	161	1.46	79	1.30	46	1.27	—	—	—	—
Weavers ⁴	306	1.77	22	1.85	133	1.91	151	1.64	—	—	—	—
Box looms, automatic.....	253	1.75	22	1.88	91	1.90	140	1.64	—	—	—	—
Box looms, nonautomatic.....	38	1.78	—	—	27	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winders ⁴	2,208	1.32	1,111	1.38	240	1.35	789	1.24	—	—	—	—
Cone and tube, automatic.....	324	1.33	142	1.36	—	—	144	1.30	—	—	—	—
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic.....	1,303	1.31	655	1.37	133	1.37	487	1.21	—	—	—	—
Filling, automatic.....	263	1.39	130	1.43	35	1.47	92	1.29	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS												
MEN												
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	256	1.26	109	1.28	27	1.51	97	1.15	16	1.25	—	—
Machinists, maintenance.....	252	1.81	110	1.83	51	2.18	85	1.67	—	—	—	—
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	1,824	1.35	1,043	1.39	230	1.45	447	1.30	67	1.26	—	—
WOMEN												
Battery hands.....	440	1.22	151	1.30	—	—	297	1.17	—	—	—	—

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² For definition of regions, see table 1, footnote 2.

³ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Includes data for workers in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

weavers and women frame spinners on woolen operations in Massachusetts despite a 38-cent difference in the hourly averages for the two jobs—\$1.93 and \$1.55, respectively.

Average hourly earnings	Men weavers	Number of— Women frame spinners
Under \$1.40.....	0	30
\$1.40 and under \$1.60.....	10	176
\$1.60 and under \$1.80.....	182	69
\$1.80 and under \$2.00.....	247	16
\$2.00 or more.....	259	0
Total number of workers....	698	291

Establishment Practices

Establishments employing nine-tenths of the production workers within the scope of the September 1957 survey provided paid vacations and life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance. Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave was the only other supplementary benefit which was provided to a sizable group (69 percent) of the pro-

duction workers. (See table 3.) When benefits were provided to both office employees and production workers, they were generally more liberal for the former.

Minimum Wage Rates for Hand Truckers. As of September 1957, established minimum rates of pay for inexperienced hand truckers (including bobbin boys) were reported by 137 of the 182 mills for which this information was obtained; the remaining 45 mills studied had no formal specified minimum. Established entrance rates for this job in New England and the Middle Atlantic region ranged from \$1 an hour to nearly \$1.60, with the majority above \$1.30. Of 24 southeastern mills with formalized rates, 13 reported a \$1 rate and 9 others had rates below \$1.15.⁶ In most mills, entrance and job rates were identical; in a tenth of the mills, the minimum job rate ranged from 3 to 10 cents an hour higher and in another tenth, from 12 to 17 cents higher than the entrance rate.

⁶ Special rates for handicapped and superannuated workers were excluded.

TABLE 3. *Percent of production workers employed in wool yarn and broadwoven fabric mills with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,¹ United States and selected regions,² September 1957*

Benefit ¹	United States ³	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	Great Lakes	Pacific
Paid vacations⁴	92	89	98	94	83	100
After 1 year of service ⁵	92	89	98	94	83	100
1 week.....	84	77	91	92	76	100
After 3 years of service ⁵	92	89	98	94	83	100
1 week.....	49	33	49	92	41	13
Over 1 but less than 2 weeks.....	39	51	67	94	30	87
After 5 years of service ⁵	92	89	98	94	83	100
1 week.....	14	15	14	15	4	7
2 weeks.....	75	71	79	72	72	93
After 15 years of service ⁵	92	89	98	94	83	100
1 week.....	13	14	11	15	4	7
2 weeks.....	69	70	47	76	72	93
3 weeks.....	6	2	30	1		
Paid holidays⁶	65	79	89	18	67	93
Less than 5 days.....	4	3	1	7	10	6
5 days.....	9	14	5	3	6	
6 days.....	42	59	33	8	51	87
7 days.....	10	3	50			
Health, insurance, and pension plans:⁷						
Life insurance.....	90	85	90	97	92	93
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	60	73	60	39	44	45
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave ⁸	69	67	90	66	58	6
Hospitalization insurance.....	68	67	90	62	58	6
Surgical insurance.....	88	80	90	97	72	87
Medical insurance.....	42	45	40	33	33	87
Catastrophe insurance.....	3	1	7	6		
Retirement pension.....	15	8	50	8	7	19
Retirement severance pay.....	13	20	7	4	8	58
Technological severance pay.....	6	9		2		78

¹ If formal provisions for supplementary benefits in a mill were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefit was considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

² For definition of regions, see table 1, footnote 2.

³ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Vacation payments such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual pro-

vision for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years' service may include changes occurring between 3 and 5 years.

⁵ Includes vacation provisions in addition to those shown separately.

⁶ Limited to full-day holidays.

⁷ Includes only those plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer.

⁸ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance. Approximately 3 percent of the workers were in mills providing paid sick leave.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Shift Practices. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect in September 1957 in mills employing slightly more than nine-tenths of the production workers and about the same proportion of the office employees. In the remaining mills, most of the production workers were scheduled to work 48 hours; most of the office employees had weekly work schedules of 35 or 37½ hours.

Two-fifths of the production workers were employed on late shifts in September 1957, about the same proportion as in the 1952 study. Regionally, the proportions ranged from about a fourth in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions to a half in the Southeast. Nationwide, about twice as many workers were employed on second-shift work as on third or other late shifts. However, these proportions varied considerably among the regions.

Premium pay rates were provided to about three-fourths of the workers employed on second shifts in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions and to nearly half in the Great Lakes region. Second-shift differentials were rare in the Southeast and not found in the Pacific region. In New England, workers most commonly received an additional 4 cents an hour for second-shift work; the most common differentials in the Middle Atlantic region were 5 percent of regular earnings and 4 cents an hour.

The most common differentials paid on third shifts were 7 cents an hour in New England and 5 cents in the Southeast, and they were widespread in the Middle Atlantic region.

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided to 65 percent of the production workers and 94 percent of the office employees in the industry in September 1957 (table 3). Among the regions, the proportion of production workers receiving paid holidays ranged from two-thirds in the Great Lakes to more than nine-tenths in the Pacific region except in the Southeast, where it was less than one-fifth. The large majority of the office employees in all regions received these benefits. Six paid holidays a year were most commonly provided both production and office workers in the New England, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions; Middle Atlantic workers usually received 7 days. The majority of the office employees in the Southeast region were provided 5 days a year.

Paid Vacations. Paid vacations for qualified production workers⁷ were provided by mills employing more than nine-tenths of the industry's work force in September 1957. Production workers with 1 year of service usually received vacation benefits equaling a week's regular pay; those with 5 years of service typically received 2 weeks. About 6 percent of the production workers were employed in mills providing 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years of service; 3 percent were in mills providing 4 weeks of vacation pay after 25 years.

Vacation provisions were generally more liberal for office employees than for production workers. Vacation payments for office workers were usually determined on the basis of the employee's regular earnings for a specified length of time (i. e., 1 week, 2 weeks, etc.) in each of the regions.

Insurance, Pension, and Severance-Pay Plans. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance, for which employers paid at least part of the cost, were available to nine-tenths of the production workers within the scope of the September 1957 survey. Sickness and accident insurance also applied to a majority of the workers. Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans were usually financed by the employers; however, plans requiring employee contributions were frequently reported, particularly in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions. Only rarely did employer-financed plans provide benefits for employee dependents.

Retirement pension benefits (other than those available under Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) were provided by mills employing half of the workers in the Middle Atlantic region but were not common in any of the other regions. Almost three-fifths of the workers in the Pacific region but only a small proportion of those in other regions were employed by mills providing lump-sum payments at retirement. Severance pay for workers released because of technological changes was reported also for almost four-fifths of the workers in the Pacific region but by only a few mills in the other regions.

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⁷ In the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions, paid vacations for production workers were generally determined on the basis of the worker's regular earnings for a specified length of time (i. e., 1 week, 2 weeks, etc.); in the remaining regions, especially the Southeast, they were commonly based on a stipulated percent of the workers' annual earnings. For purposes of analysis and comparison, they were converted to an equivalent time basis, as indicated in footnote 4 of table 3.

Labor Costs in European Industries, 1955

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article consists of excerpts from Wages and Related Elements of Labor Cost in European Industry, 1955—A Preliminary Report (in International Labor Review, December 1957, pp. 558-587). That report presented the results of an inquiry conducted by the International Labor Office, in cooperation with the 10 participating countries, and covering 8 industries. Minor changes in the wording, order of presentation, and tabular format were made without notation and, for easier reading, suspension marks indicating unused portions of the text were omitted.*

STATISTICS OF WAGES alone no longer provide a complete measure of either workers' income or employers' labor costs; both wages and supplements to wages must be taken into account. Interest in wages and related elements of labor cost first arose on a national level, but the growing importance of regional economic cooperation and the potentialities of a European common market have stimulated interest in international comparisons of labor costs.

The inquiry by the International Labor Office was not, however, carried out with the purpose of evaluating obstacles to economic cooperation. The major objectives of the study may be stated as follows: (1) To provide an objective statistical measure of country-to-country differences in labor costs per hour in selected industries in Europe; (2) to provide employers in the selected industries with information, in the form of industry averages, on the amount and nature of labor costs in their own countries; (3) to indicate the nature of the major social programs established for the benefit of the workers, particularly those programs financed wholly or in part by means of employers' contributions; and (4) incidentally, to throw light on certain elements of workers' income other than the normal wage, particularly insofar as such elements are financed by employers. [Editor's Note.—A fifth objective, the presentation of data on the financing of social programs, was not discussed in the preliminary report.]

In the absence of sufficient information on workers' output, the study is restricted to measuring the cost of labor *per hour*. The study is concerned with labor cost to the employer, and does not measure differences in workers' income.

Considerable effort was made to assure comparability in the results obtained. A standard list of industries was established, model questionnaires and instructions drafted, and certain standard methods of procedure recommended. In general, participating countries were able to adhere quite closely to the standard questionnaire. Some made minor changes to take particular national institutions or conditions into account or to eliminate detail that was known to be unavailable. In a few cases, more substantial adaptations were required, e. g., in Yugoslavia, where the socialist organization of the economy necessitated certain modifications. In the case of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (which provided information on the coal and steel industries for four of its members—Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy), the data were rearranged by the ILO so as to be broadly comparable (although not in detail) with the materials supplied on the basis of the ILO questionnaire. Information was requested for a standard group of items that were believed to account for most labor costs, and employers were permitted considerable free choice in reporting any additional items. Employers in most countries reported only small expenditures outside the comparable standard cost categories.

The industries covered, while not equally important in the economies of the different countries, cover a broad range of activities: cotton textiles, leather footwear, radio-electronics, machine tools, shipbuilding, steel, coal mining, and state railways. Some countries sent questionnaires to all establishments of a given size, but most sent them only to samples of establishments. The returns from establishments in France and the Federal Republic of Germany were weighted so as to reflect the industry structure as a whole. Some 8,000 establishments contributed data, ranging from more than 4,000 in Germany to fewer than 100 in Greece and Yugoslavia. France covered establishments with 11 or more workers; Belgium, Germany, and Turkey, those with 20 or more; while the "cutoff" point was 25 in the United Kingdom, 30 in Greece, and 50 in Italy. In the case of railways, the data

usually refer to a single national railway system, and the same is true of coal mining in the United Kingdom, where a single agency operates the country's mines. Even when few establishments were covered, however, a large proportion of employment in the industry concerned was included. The overrepresentation of larger establishments in the present study may result in some upward bias in the indicated level of wages and related elements of labor cost, but it is doubtful whether the distortion is seriously disturbing for present purposes.

¹ The content of the different categories of costs is as follows:

Total wage and comparable nonwage costs—all reported labor costs defined below other than "other payments related to labor cost."

Basic wages for time worked comprise payments in the form of time rates of pay of time-rated workers, incentive pay of time-rated workers, and piece earnings; they exclude premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work, bonuses and gratuities, and the value of payments in kind. Basic wages include such components of pay as cost-of-living allowances. Wages for time worked, as a portion of the total wage, have been estimated from figures on the number of hours worked and the number of hours paid for but not worked.

Total comparable nonwage costs—all of the following cost categories except "other payments related to labor cost."

Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work is the addition to basic pay given to workers as a premium for overtime work, late shifts, and holidays. It does not include the basic pay for such work, i.e., if a worker receives time and one-quarter for overtime hours it is only the "one-quarter" which constitutes the premium.

Bonuses and gratuities—payments such as Christmas, year-end, or profit-sharing bonuses paid to the workers, other than as a function of work performed.

Payments in kind—the cost to employers of that portion of remuneration provided to the worker in the form of goods and services either gratis or at a price below cost.

Hours paid for but not worked—annual vacation, public holidays, and other hours for which pay is received but no work is performed.

Obligatory social security contributions—contributions which the employer is required by law to make to agencies providing for the contingencies of old age, disability, death (survivors' benefits), sickness, maternity, unemployment, employment injury, dependents (family allowance), and, in some countries, other social programs.

Nonobligatory social security contributions—contributions analogous to those referred to in the preceding item, which the employer makes by virtue of individual decision, industry agreement among employers, collective agreement, or common custom.

Direct benefits—sums paid by the employer to the worker or his beneficiaries, or to a reserve fund for payment to the worker or his beneficiaries, in case of birth, marriage, death, dependency (family allowances or supplements to family allowances), termination of employment (severance pay), employment injury, and, in some countries, certain other contingencies.

Subsidies—not payments by the employer (excluding capital expenditure but including depreciation) to facilities providing workers or their families with medical and health care, canteens, restaurants, and other food services, building funds, company housing, other housing, credit unions and other financial aid services, crèches, vacation homes, other family services, educational, cultural, and recreational services, and, in some countries, certain other facilities.

Other payments related to labor cost—the cost of recruitment, vocational training, recruitment examinations, and on-the-job medical and health services, plus other costs considered as labor cost by the establishments or country in question.

² The ILO report notes some differences in the definition of certain industries from country to country. In the case of cotton textiles, for example, most countries limited their studies to cotton spinning and weaving, but coverage in the United Kingdom was described as "cotton spinning, doubling, and weaving," that in Austria as "cotton spinning," and that in the Federal Republic of Germany as the textile industry in general.

Separate data were requested for wage earners and salaried employees and these were generally obtained for all industries except railways, for which only combined data were reported. Certain establishments failed to provide separate figures for wage earners and estimates for these were made by ILO on the basis of separate figures reported by other establishments.

In the interest of international comparability, the study presents labor costs¹ as percentages of the sum of wages and comparable nonwage cost items. (See table 1.) Certain costs ("other payments related to labor cost"), minor in most instances, which are not strictly comparable from country to country have been excluded from the total but have been shown separately. They have not been reported uniformly by the various countries; moreover, they are not commonly associated with social programs.

Nonwage Costs in Individual Industries

Certain characteristics of the eight covered industries² affect the level of wages and the nature of the nonwage costs. The following paragraphs comment briefly on each industry.

Cotton textiles is a low-wage, competitive industry, the products of which are much involved in international trade. It employs many women workers. Contributions for various social programs showed little tendency to exceed those of other manufacturing industries, despite [its] relatively low wage levels. Production was not booming in 1955 and little overtime was worked.

Leather footwear, like cotton textiles, is competitive, employs many female workers, and generally pays rather low wages. It has many small establishments, though these are probably underrepresented in the data. The nonwage cost items tended to be relatively less important than in other covered manufacturing industries.

The radio-electronics and related industries employ large numbers of semiskilled workers, including women and girls, but also require highly skilled workers. Average hourly earnings are consequently somewhat higher than in the manufacture of textiles and footwear. The percentage importance of nonwage cost items, however, did not differ markedly from the pattern for other manufacturing industries. Premium payments for overtime were small.

TABLE 1. *Wages and related elements of labor cost¹ for wage earners in 8 industries in selected European countries, 1955*
 (Elements expressed as percentages of the total of comparable cost items)

Elements of labor cost	Austria ²	Belgium	France	West Germany	Greece	Italy	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia
Cotton textiles									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	66.9	³ 79.1	68.9	75.4	68.2	56.3	65.0	⁴ 87.4	50.9
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	33.1		31.1	24.6	31.8	43.7	35.0		49.1
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	2.6	(⁵)	1.3	1.5	.5	.3	.7	(⁵)	1.0
Bonuses and gratuities.....	.8	.1	.8	2.2	8.5	3.8	3.1	.6	5.8
Payments in kind.....	1.0	.1	.1	(⁵)	.3	.6	7.5	.3	.8
Hours paid for but not worked.....	9.4	6.3	4.5	6.5	5.0	7.1	10.4	5.9	6.1
Obligatory social security contributions.....	15.3	13.8	21.0	9.5	14.7	⁶ 27.1	7.1	3.3	26.7
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	.4	(⁵)	.9	2.8	.6	(⁵)	0	.6	0
Direct benefits.....	2.1	.1	.1	.5	1.4	1.9	3.1	.4	(⁵)
Subsidies ⁷	1.6	.6	2.4	1.7	.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	8.8
Other payments related to labor cost.....	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.5	0.8	(⁵)	0.4	0.5	0.3
Leather footwear									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	71.3	³ 79.6	72.8	76.4		57.2		⁴ 87.8	50.1
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	28.7		27.2	23.6		42.8			49.9
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	.9	(⁵)	.8	.6		.3		(⁵)	1.0
Bonuses and gratuities.....	1.3	.1	.2	1.3		6.2		.9	8.9
Payments in kind.....	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		.4		0	.1
Hours paid for but not worked.....	8.1	6.4	4.0	7.3		6.8		5.9	5.5
Obligatory social security contributions.....	14.9	13.8	21.0	9.7		⁶ 27.4		3.0	26.4
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	.2	.1	.1	3.2		(⁵)		1.5	0
Direct benefits.....	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	.4		1.5		.4	(⁵)
Subsidies ⁷	1.5	.1	1.2	1.0		.3		.5	8.1
Other payments related to labor cost.....	0.1	(⁵)	4.2	0.4		(⁵)		0.1	0.2
Radio-electronics⁸									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0			
Basic wages for time worked.....	66.3	³ 78.8	68.0	70.0		56.1			
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	33.7		32.1	30.0		43.9			
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	.7	(⁵)	3.8	1.4		.9			
Bonuses and gratuities.....	6.1	.3	2.0	2.2		6.0			
Payments in kind.....	.2	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)		3.6			
Hours paid for but not worked.....	7.6	6.3	5.3	6.3		6.6			
Obligatory social security contributions.....	14.7	12.8	18.7	9.7		⁶ 24.4			
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	1.1	.1	(⁵)	6.5		(⁵)			
Direct benefits.....	1.6	.7	.2	.9		1.4			
Subsidies ⁷	1.7	.9	2.0	3.1		.8			
Other payments related to labor cost.....	2.5	1.2	4.3	1.6		0.4			
Machine tools									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	64.3	³ 77.9	68.1	71.7	70.2	58.3	56.6	⁴ 89.7	48.1
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	35.7		31.9	28.3	29.8	41.7	43.4		51.9
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	2.3	(⁵)	3.8	1.9	2.4	1.0	20.3	(⁵)	2.3
Bonuses and gratuities.....	2.3	1.0	1.4	2.4	7.7	5.6	4.0	.2	4.4
Payments in kind.....	.2	.1	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	.6	4.7	.1	.5
Hours paid for but not worked.....	10.2	6.2	5.1	6.2	2.9	6.2	7.4	6.3	6.2
Obligatory social security contributions.....	14.4	14.1	19.5	9.7	15.7	⁶ 26.1	4.5	2.3	29.2
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	.6	(⁵)	.1	5.0	.1	(⁵)	0	.1	0
Direct benefits.....	3.7	.5	.1	.9	.8	1.1	2.4	.1	(⁵)
Subsidies ⁷	2.1	.2	2.0	2.2	.1	1.1	.2	.8	0.4
Other payments related to labor cost.....	2.7	0.2	4.5	1.3	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.2

¹ For definitions, see text footnote 1.

² Except for railways, data for certain establishments which failed to provide separate figures for wage earners were estimated by the ILO on the basis of the figures for wage earners and salaried employees in the larger number of establishments which provided such data.

³ Figure for basic wages also includes premium pay for overtime, etc.

⁴ Includes an unspecified amount of "other wage payments."

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Includes contributions to the housing fund (INA CASA) and wage equalization fund (Cassa Integrazione Guadagni).

⁷ Includes the wages of certain persons employed in subsidized facilities operated by covered establishments.

⁸ This industry was added to the standard list later than the others and data were obtained in only 5 countries. Belgian data are considered tentative in view of the small number of establishments covered.

⁹ In the case of Belgium, a special one-time wage payment amounting to 1.6 percent of the basic wage, made in January 1955, is not taken into account in the calculations. It is reported by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community that this payment was compensated by a reduction in employers' contributions to workers' vacation pay.

TABLE 1. *Wages and related elements of labor cost¹ for wage earners in 8 industries in selected European countries, 1955—Con.*
(Elements expressed as percentages of the total of comparable cost items)

Elements of labor cost	Austria ²	Belgium	France	West Germany	Greece	Italy	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia
Shipbuilding									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	71.6	³ 75.4	66.1	73.6	-----	55.5	53.5	³ 91.1	47.5
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	28.4	-----	33.9	26.4	-----	44.5	41.5	-----	52.5
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	1.0	(⁴)	4.5	2.6	-----	2.5	11.9	(⁴)	4.4
Bonuses and gratuities.....	(⁴)	6	1.2	1.3	-----	5.5	5.4	(⁴)	6.5
Payments in kind.....	0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-----	1.2	5.2	(⁴)	5.6
Hours paid for but not worked.....	14.6	6.0	4.4	7.0	-----	7.1	7.8	5.2	5.9
Obligatory social security contributions.....	9.8	17.3	21.5	10.8	-----	¹¹ 24.2	5.6	2.5	27.6
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	.2	.3	.4	2.7	-----	.1	0	.5	0
Direct benefits.....	1.4	.2	(⁴)	4	-----	1.2	5.5	.2	(⁴)
Subsidies ¹	1.4	.2	1.8	1.6	-----	2.8	.1	.4	7.4
Other payments related to labor cost.....	2.1	0.2	4.9	1.4	-----	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5
Steel									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	59.5	³ 75.3	³ 66.6	³ 68.8	-----	³ 60.3	-----	³ 90.5	50.5
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	40.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.5
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	5.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-----	(⁴)	-----	(⁴)	6.3
Bonuses and gratuities.....	5.7	1.4	1.4	2.9	-----	4.9	-----	(⁴)	2.4
Payments in kind.....	2.9	.7	6.1	1.6	-----	1.3	-----	.3	.7
Hours paid for but not worked.....	5.7	6.9	4.0	5.1	-----	5.4	-----	5.2	5.8
Obligatory social security contributions.....	14.6	13.4	19.4	9.5	-----	¹¹ 23.2	-----	2.3	17.9
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	.6	.4	.6	7.0	-----	.3	-----	.9	0
Direct benefits.....	3.1	1.1	1.9	4.1	-----	4.5	-----	.2	.1
Subsidies ¹	2.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9	10.3
Other payments related to labor cost.....	0.9	0.3	5.2	2.4	-----	0.5	-----	1.0	0.9
Coal mining									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	³ 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	57.9	71.7	³ 58.6	58.8	64.5	50.3	50.4	³ 83.6	48.8
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	42.1	28.4	-----	41.2	35.5	49.5	49.6	-----	51.2
Premium pay overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	4.0	1.0	(⁴)	1.4	9.0	.7	.9	(⁴)	2.8
Bonuses and gratuities.....	3.9	0	0	1.4	9.0	4.1	4.4	0	4.6
Payments in kind.....	6.2	4.4	11.8	10.4	.2	6.7	8.3	4.6	2.2
Hours paid for but not worked.....	6.9	¹¹ 5.4	¹¹ 5.4	¹¹ 6.2	5.4	¹¹ 6.0	9.3	5.3	5.4
Obligatory social security contributions.....	17.4	15.8	23.4	20.2	10.2	¹¹ 26.5	12.7	2.0	26.8
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	.1	.1	0	¹¹ 2	0	.3	0	2.6	0
Direct benefits.....	2.7	.7	.7	1.4	1.4	-----	2.3	.5	(⁴)
Subsidies ¹	1.0	-----	-----	-----	.4	5.4	2.7	1.5	8.5
Other payments related to labor cost.....	0.6	1.7	5.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7
State railways¹²									
Wages and comparable nonwage costs, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	100.0
Basic wages for time worked.....	39.0	³ 50.4	48.7	-----	67.2	-----	-----	³ 88.8	46.4
Comparable nonwage costs, total.....	61.0	-----	51.3	-----	32.8	-----	-----	-----	53.6
Premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work.....	.8	(⁴)	2.3	-----	6.1	-----	-----	(⁴)	5.5
Bonuses and gratuities.....	.1	0	.1	-----	6.1	-----	-----	0	6.4
Payments in kind.....	.5	.1	.1	-----	1.4	-----	-----	-----	3.4
Hours paid for but not worked.....	7.5	7.3	8.1	-----	5.6	-----	-----	6.3	3.8
Obligatory social security contributions.....	3.2	40.9	38.1	-----	11.9	-----	-----	2.6	26.2
Nonobligatory social security contributions.....	0	1.3	0	-----	0	-----	-----	0	0
Direct benefits.....	¹¹ 47.9	(⁴)	2.5	-----	1.2	-----	-----	2.0	(⁴)
Subsidies ¹	1.1	(⁴)	-----	-----	.5	-----	-----	14.3	8.3
Other payments related to labor cost.....	5.2	0.3	5.3	-----	0.2	-----	-----	-----	0.6

¹⁰ Estimated for members of the European Coal and Steel Community from shifts paid for but not worked and average hours per shift.

¹¹ Excludes nonobligatory family allowances, which are included in the figure given for obligatory social security contributions.

¹² Includes salaried employees. The figures for Greece are provisional; final figures will appear in the final report on the inquiry.

The survey also included Denmark, showing the following percentages: Basic wages for time worked, including premium pay and bonuses and gratuities, 77.1; payments in kind, 1.9; hours paid for but not worked, 12.4; obligatory social security contributions, 2.7; nonobligatory social security contributions, 0; direct benefits, 3.9; subsidies, less than 0.05; other payments, 0.3.

¹³ Principally pensions of former railway officials and their survivors.

¹⁴ Estimated value of welfare, training, education, and medical services, exclusive of both capital and maintenance costs.

tory social security contributions, 2.7; nonobligatory social security contributions, 0; direct benefits, 3.9; subsidies, less than 0.05; other payments, 0.3.

¹³ Principally pensions of former railway officials and their survivors.

¹⁴ Estimated value of welfare, training, education, and medical services, exclusive of both capital and maintenance costs.

NOTE: (1) Dashes indicate data not available. (2) Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

The machine-tool industry requires many skilled workers, employs few women and girls, and pays relatively high wages. There is keen international competition. The industry was quite active in 1955 and premiums for overtime, late shift, and holiday work were appreciable. Bonuses also were more substantial than in most covered industries. The percentage importance of nonwage cost items, however, was not far from the average for manufacturing industries.

Shipbuilding, predominantly a large-scale industry, depends principally on a male labor force, pays relatively high wages, and involves lively international competition. It is characterized by relatively wide variations in the intensity of work, and it is not surprising to find sizable payments for premiums and bonuses reported by some countries, particularly France, Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The percentage importance of nonwage cost items is not far out of line with the averages for the six manufacturing industries covered.

Steel, as a heavy industry depending on a male labor force, pays high wages. Premium pay and bonus payments, although reported separately for only two countries, appear to have been appreciable in 1955. Wage supplements in the industry tend to be slightly higher than in other covered manufacturing industries. In France and Germany, nonwage costs formed a higher percentage of the sum of all comparable cost items than in other manufacturing industries covered. In Yugoslavia, however, steel ranked lowest in this respect.

The coal mining industry has special characteristics of considerable importance from the point of view of labor cost. The work is hard and dangerous. Recruitment has often been difficult and has prompted the payment of high wages, the development of liberal social benefits, special provisions for housing, etc. Wage premiums and bonuses were very prevalent in coal mining in 1955. Nonwage costs comprised a consistently higher percentage of the sum of all comparable cost items than in the manufacturing industries studied, Greece constituting the only exception. There were a number of striking differences in the pattern of labor costs as compared with that in manufacturing. Wages in kind were generally very important. Social security contributions were also substantially larger in coal mines. Subsidies do not appear to be generally high,

despite the importance of the housing programs operated by some mining concerns, except in Yugoslavia and Italy.

The railways covered are state operated and the staffs are in many ways similar to civil servants, with a special wage structure and special social benefits. In addition, since no distinction is made between wage earners and salaried employees, the data relate to all workers with established positions (excluding supernumerary or non-civil-service personnel). Average hourly earnings are higher than in some of the other industries, partly because supervisory and executive staff are included in the averages. Wage supplements constitute a very important cost item for railways. Generous civil-service pension schemes and liberal vacation policies offer part of the explanation. Another important factor is that consolidations, mechanization, and similar changes have resulted in substantial reductions in railway staffs; a number of European railways make payments to a large body of retired railwaymen and their dependents or survivors, while currently employing a smaller staff.

It is clear that nonwage costs are relatively more important in some industries than in others. They were relatively most important in the two nonmanufacturing industries, state railways and coal mining: as a rule, these industries alternated in first and second place. Among manufacturing industries, the differences were not great, but wage supplements were quite generally least important in the cotton textile and leather footwear industries.

Importance of Nonwage Costs, by Countries

The great significance of the various wage supplements is fully demonstrated by the figures presented in table 2. The data show the percentage of total labor costs represented by all nonwage costs that were comparable from country to country exclusive of premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work, which it was not possible to distinguish from the basic wage in reports for two countries and for the steel industry in additional countries.

In Yugoslavia, in most of the covered industries, nonwage costs were equal in total to approximately half and in Italy they generally exceeded 40 percent of the total comparable elements of labor cost.

Ratios in the vicinity of 30 percent predominated in Austria, France, Greece, and Turkey. With regard to Turkey, however, the ratios would be substantially higher if wage premiums were included with the various wage supplements.

In most of the industries in Germany, wage supplements accounted for 20 to 30 percent of the total comparable elements of labor costs and the ratios for most Belgian industries also fell in this range, though at a somewhat lower level. Wage supplements accounted for the smallest proportion of the total comparable elements of labor cost in the United Kingdom, where except for coal mining (16.4 percent) the ratios ranged from 8.9 to 12.6 percent.

Individual Categories of Nonwage Costs

The various nonwage elements of labor cost have so far been considered largely as a composite of cost groups. The following paragraphs comment briefly on each category of labor cost other than the basic wage for time worked.

Wage premiums for overtime, late shift, and holiday work are commonly paid in all the participating countries, although practice is not entirely uniform. Variations in premium pay consequently tend to depend on the nature of the industry and on economic conditions affecting it. In 1955, wage premiums were most common in the heavy industries, but seldom exceeded 5 percent of the sum of comparable cost items, with the notable exceptions of the Turkish machine-tool and shipbuilding industries.

Bonuses and gratuities may also reflect the level of economic activity but are influenced more by industry and national practice. Greece, Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia paid liberal bonuses in

most covered industries, some of these averaging as much as 9 percent of the sum of all comparable cost items.

Obligatory social-security contributions, by and large, were the most important single nonwage element of labor cost. The only exceptions were Turkey, where social security is not yet far advanced and wage supplements assumed other forms, and the United Kingdom, where the extensive system of social security is financed largely out of taxation. In manufacturing industries, obligatory contributions averaged about 20 percent of the sum of comparable labor cost items in France, 25 percent in Italy, and 26 percent in Yugoslavia. The contributions paid in coal mining and the state railways were generally larger than in manufacturing.

Nonobligatory social-security contributions were very small except in Germany, where this item averaged 4.5 percent in manufacturing and supplemented to an important extent the relatively small obligatory contributions. Appreciable payments in the state-owned coal mines of the United Kingdom and the state railways of Belgium were designated as "nonobligatory."

Hours paid for but not worked ranked second in importance in manufacturing industries in seven countries and first in the United Kingdom. The estimated payments for holidays, vacations, and similar periods were relatively greatest in Turkey and Austria (about 9 percent of the sum of comparable cost items in manufacturing) and in Belgium, Germany, and Italy (about 6.5 percent). They were least important in Greece (4 percent) and France (4.6 percent).

Payments in kind were common in all covered industries in Turkey, ranging from 4 to 8 percent of the sum of comparable cost items. Otherwise,

TABLE 2. *Nonwage elements of labor cost¹ (exclusive of premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work) for wage earners in 8 industries in selected European countries, 1955*

[Expressed as percentages of the total of comparable cost items]

Country	Cotton textiles	Leather footwear	Radio- electronics	Machine tools	Shipbuild- ing	Steel	Coal mining	State railways ²
Austria.....	30.5	27.8	33.0	33.4	27.4	34.8	28.2	60.3
Belgium.....	21.0	20.5	21.2	22.1	24.6	23.7	27.4	49.6
France.....	29.8	26.4	28.3	28.1	29.4	33.4	41.4	40.0
Germany.....	23.1	23.0	28.7	26.5	23.8	31.2	39.8	—
Greece.....	31.4	—	—	27.3	—	—	26.5	26.0
Italy.....	43.4	42.5	43.0	40.6	42.9	39.7	49.0	—
Turkey.....	34.3	—	—	23.1	29.5	—	39.7	—
United Kingdom.....	12.6	12.2	—	10.3	8.9	9.5	16.4	11.2
Yugoslavia.....	48.2	48.9	—	49.7	49.1	37.2	47.5	48.1

¹ For definitions, see text footnote 1.

² Includes salaried employees.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

payments in kind were important only in coal mining, and in the steel industry of a few countries. The grant of an allowance of coal to miners is common practice in Europe. Total payments in kind, principally coal, were valued at 10 percent of comparable costs in Germany, 12 percent in France, and 6 percent in Austria. Payments in kind in the French steel industry were valued at 6 percent.

Direct benefits and subsidies were minor in most countries. Yugoslavia, however, granted subsidies equivalent to 9 percent of the sum of comparable cost items. Turkish and Italian employers gave important direct benefits in particular industries. In the Austrian state railways, as a result of special circumstances, direct benefits exceeded total wages.

Other payments related to labor cost (but not comparable from country to country) were not important, generally ranging from 1 to 2 percent

of the sum of comparable cost items except in France.³ Since the industries concerned were primarily radio-electronics, machine tools, shipbuilding, and steel, it may be surmised that appreciable costs for recruitment and training were involved.

Comparison of Wages and Related Costs

To afford a comparison in absolute terms, table 3 presents the average hourly earnings, the basic wage per hour, and the sum of wages and other comparable labor costs per hour worked for each industry and each participating country in terms of Swiss francs. The figures should be

³ In France, such payments included a 5-percent tax on payrolls that was assumed by employers in September 1948 in the course of wage negotiations, when it was arranged to eliminate the progressive tax, ranging from 0 to 16 percent, assessed against workers' wages as part of a general income tax. This tax shift was considered to be in lieu of a wage increase. The proceeds of the tax are contributed to the general revenues of the state.

TABLE 3. *Wages and other comparable elements of labor cost¹ for wage earners in 8 industries in selected European countries, 1955*

[In Swiss francs²]

Item	Cotton textiles	Leather footwear	Radio-electronics	Machine tools	Shipbuilding	Steel	Coal mining	State railways ³
Austria:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	1.05	1.21	1.23	1.45	1.44	1.60	1.51	1.48
Basic wage per hour ⁵	1.00	1.18	1.13	1.37	1.42	1.36	1.35	1.45
Cost per hour worked ⁶	1.53	1.65	1.70	2.12	1.99	2.29	2.32	3.73
Belgium:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	1.74	1.66	2.34	2.42	2.63	3.01	2.73	2.93
Basic wage per hour ⁵	1.74	1.66	2.34	2.42	2.63	3.01	2.73	2.93
Cost per hour worked ⁶	2.20	2.08	2.95	3.07	3.47	3.88	3.76	5.62
France:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	1.78	1.79	2.43	2.64	2.26	2.37	2.70	2.55
Basic wage per hour ⁵	1.73	1.76	2.25	2.47	2.09	2.33	2.70	2.45
Cost per hour worked ⁶	2.51	2.42	3.32	3.62	3.17	3.50	4.61	5.02
Germany:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	1.47	1.47	1.70	1.83	1.93	2.58	2.35	---
Basic wage per hour ⁵	1.41	1.44	1.62	1.74	1.83	2.45	2.25	---
Cost per hour worked ⁶	1.86	1.88	2.32	2.43	2.49	3.56	3.82	---
Greece:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	.83	---	---	.92	---	---	1.05	1.34
Basic wage per hour ⁵	.74	---	---	.81	---	---	.84	1.15
Cost per hour worked ⁶	1.09	---	---	1.15	---	---	1.30	1.71
Italy:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	1.13	1.03	1.47	1.49	1.57	1.96	1.42	---
Basic wage per hour ⁵	1.03	.94	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.85	1.31	---
Cost per hour worked ⁶	1.83	1.64	2.36	2.31	2.50	3.06	2.61	---
Turkey:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	1.23	---	---	1.70	1.97	---	1.48	---
Basic wage per hour ⁵	1.17	---	---	1.23	1.56	---	1.37	---
Cost per hour worked ⁶	1.70	---	---	2.18	2.67	---	2.31	---
United Kingdom:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	2.00	2.11	---	2.78	2.90	2.97	3.56	2.73
Basic wage per hour ⁵	2.00	2.11	---	2.78	2.90	2.97	3.56	2.73
Cost per hour worked ⁶	2.27	2.37	---	3.08	3.27	3.29	4.26	3.10
Yugoslavia:								
Average hourly earnings ⁴	.70	.79	---	.85	.94	.83	.92	.89
Basic wage per hour ⁵	.63	.67	---	.75	.78	.73	.79	.72
Cost per hour worked ⁶	1.23	1.34	---	1.57	1.64	1.29	1.63	1.54

¹ For definitions, see text footnote 1.

² Exchange rates used for conversion into Swiss francs were clearing rates for Austria, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia and agreed rates for Belgium, France (see also text footnote 4), Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. (Source: *Annuaire statistique de la Suisse 1955*, Berne, 1956.)

³ Includes salaried employees.

⁴ The sum of basic wages (for time worked and time not worked) plus wage premiums and bonuses, divided by the number of hours paid for.

⁵ The basic wage for time worked divided by the number of hours worked.

⁶ The sum of wages and other comparable elements of labor cost divided by the number of hours worked.

⁷ Cost per hour worked, including the 5-percent tax on payrolls (see text footnote 3), was as follows: cotton textiles, 2.61; leather footwear, 2.62; radio-electronics, 3.45; machine tools, 3.76; shipbuilding, 3.29; steel, 3.62; coal mining, 4.75; railways, 5.22.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

interpreted with particular caution. First, any bias in the data that may result from overrepresentation of the larger establishments, from differences in industry limits, etc., is of greater significance in absolute comparisons than in the comparisons of relatives presented earlier. Second, conversion to a common currency by means of exchange rates, although more appropriate in comparisons of costs than of incomes, yields at best only rough comparability. Third, it should not be forgotten that the comparisons relate only to cost per hour and not to cost per unit of product. Fourth, it is important to note that the data represent costs and are unsuitable for comparisons of worker income.

Average hourly earnings varied substantially from country to country and the differences were rather consistent from industry to industry. Average hourly earnings were regularly highest (or next to highest) in the United Kingdom and lowest in Yugoslavia. In most cases, the highest wages were approximately triple the level of the lowest.

Cost items other than wages tended to be higher in the cases where average hourly earnings were lower, and therefore to reduce country-to-country differences in labor cost. The inverse relationship between wages and other comparable labor cost items was not entirely consistent, however. France⁴ and Greece represented marked exceptions to the rule, the former being a high-wage country which nevertheless reported relatively high nonwage costs, the latter a relatively low-wage country with moderate nonwage costs. Despite these exceptions, average differences in labor cost from country to country were less marked than average differences in hourly earnings.

Conclusions

The disclosure that nonwage expenditures, consisting largely of contributions to social programs and the cost of various other worker benefits, make up an important part of total labor cost will come as no surprise to European employers, who have become acutely aware of the growth of "social charges" since the end of World War II. In view of the magnitude of the nonwage items and their variance by country and by industry,

it is clear that such items can no longer be ignored in comparisons of labor cost.

Many observers see in such cost differences an argument for increased "harmonization" of social programs and of methods of financing them. There is considerable agreement among economists, however, that differences in the general level of labor cost among countries need not constitute a serious problem in international trade for the high-wage countries. Even where such differences are not offset by differences in other costs or in productivity, cost differences between economies can be modified through exchange rate adjustments.

The position of the individual producer is quite another matter. A significant difference in costs as compared with his competitors, either domestic or foreign, may determine the size of his profits or his ability to stay in business. His workers are also concerned with the cost question, which may profoundly influence employment opportunities in the sector in which they gain their livelihood. The consumer can learn from an analysis of labor costs to what extent certain gains in the well-being of employees affect the cost of doing business and the prices of consumer goods. The public administrator may wish to review such information in considering alternative means of financing social security programs. None of these groups, of course, can afford to neglect the related question of productivity.

So far as nonwage labor costs affect the picture, it is significant to note that country-to-country differences are much more pronounced than inter-industry differences within the same country. With the further development of obligatory social security schemes and the extension of comprehensive collective agreements on conditions of work, it may be expected that the social benefits available to workers in the different countries may show somewhat greater similarity. The extent to which this development will also result in greater similarity of labor costs will depend in part on the system adopted in each country for financing public social programs.

⁴ The exchange rates used in this comparison were those in effect in 1955. The recent adjustment in the rates of the French franc has tended to lower French labor costs as measured in other currencies.

The Legislative Recommendations of the McClellan Committee

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field issued an interim report on March 28, 1958, on its investigations of the past year. The report contained specific findings on each of the committee's hearings in the labor and management fields, its conclusions based on the improper activities found during its investigations, and legislative recommendations. The recommendations, together with the dissent of one committee member, are excerpted below. Deletions from the text have not been indicated by ellipsis marks. A discussion of private proposals for legislative reform for British trade unions will be found on p. 520 of this issue.*

THE UNITED STATES Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field¹ recommends that the Congress of the United States give attention to the passage of legislation to curb abuses in five areas uncovered during our first year of hearings.

It must be noted that the committee has explored a number of other areas in labor-management relations and plans to present legislative proposals covering those areas at a future time. For instance, much testimony has been heard during past months on the infiltration of gangsters and racketeers into the labor movement. Additional testimony on this subject will be heard during the coming year, and this, along with other subjects of committee interest—such as some phases of organizational picketing on which we have already had some testimony—will provide the basis for further legislative recommendations.

Recommendations

Pension, Health, and Welfare Funds. Abuses in the administration of union and management health and welfare funds were first highlighted by hearings of the Douglas-Ives Subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The Senate Select Committee

on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field heard testimony on these funds, particularly in relation to the administration of [two Teamster Conference health and welfare funds].

There is almost complete unanimity in labor and management circles that union and management pension, health, and welfare funds should be subjected to some Federal regulations and control. Legislation to this end has already been introduced, and the committee strongly recommends that a bill be expeditiously enacted which will require the registration, reporting, and disclosure of administration of health and welfare funds.

Union Funds. The committee report has highlighted that some \$10 million in union funds have been either stolen, embezzled, or misused. As the committee report points out, this money merely represents funds which have been the subject of committee testimony covering a period of 15 years. Before the establishment of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations held some hearings concerning the administration of certain laws governing labor unions. The interest of the subcommittee was principally focused on the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which called for the filing of financial statements by unions in order for them to gain certification before the National Labor Relations Board. These hearings conclusively showed that, as the law is presently administered and interpreted by the Department of Labor and the NLRB, there is no check made as to whether or not the financial reports filed by unions are accurate or false. The mere filing of the report is sufficient for compliance, and the report is then filed away without any effort to determine its validity.

The committee recommends that Federal legislation be enacted, closing up the present loopholes in the law concerning the filing of these financial statements. It further recommends that these

¹ The members are Senator John L. McClellan (Ark.), chairman; Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), vice chairman; Carl T. Curtis (Nebr.); Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.); Barry Goldwater (Ariz.); John F. Kennedy (Mass.); Pat McNamara (Mich.); Karl E. Mundt (S. D.).

financial statements be required to be accurate and complete, that there be a method for the checking of their veracity, and provisions for bringing legal action against unions filing false statements and against the officers of the unions testifying to these false statements. The committee feels there should be a provision in the law making it a Federal crime, punishable by a prison sentence, for the willful filing of a false or incomplete financial statement.

Since union-dues monies, as well as health and welfare funds, are in actuality a trust being held for the members of the union by their officers, the committee feels that attention should be given to placing certain restrictions on the use of these funds, such as are now imposed on banks and other institutions which act as repositories and administrators for trust funds.

This type of legislation, in the committee's opinion, would go a long way toward preventing wholesale misappropriation and misuse of union funds, such as that disclosed by committee testimony.

Union Democracy. Much that is elicited in the committee's findings of misconduct by union officials can be substantially improved, in the committee's view, by a revitalization of the democratic processes of labor unions. Some of the burden of this revitalization will have to fall on the union members themselves. They are in some measure responsible for the mismanagement this committee may have turned up, through inertia or lack of interest in the affairs of their unions. While the committee feels that the bulk of American unions operate fairly and democratically, and agrees with the principle that the Federal Government should not interfere in their normal functioning, it is still of the opinion that certain basic standards of democratic procedure should be established by law. In this regard, therefore, it recommends that Federal legislation be enacted to guarantee them a right periodically to elect their officers, the right to cast their ballots in secret, and a restriction on the baseless imposition of trusteeships and supervisorships for periods as long as 30 years.

Management-Middlemen Interference. Testimony during the committee's hearings concerning the

activities of Nathan W. Shefferman and Labor Relations Associates of Chicago, Inc., showed that the Taft-Hartley law is largely silent in relation to management middlemen such as Shefferman. It was shown that Shefferman's agents flitted about the country from one client to another, violating the Taft-Hartley law with seeming impunity. A top attorney for the NLRB admitted that the present law is not sufficient to deal with this type of activity. It is the committee's opinion that for such a middleman to be found guilty of unfair labor practices in one community and then to go on to another community and commit the same offenses reveals a defect in the law as it is now written.

It is the committee's opinion, therefore, that some legislation is needed to control the activities of these middlemen who act on behalf of management clients in various parts of the country. Some steps should be taken to extend the liability for unfair labor practices to the middleman retained by employers who represent them in management disputes.

"No Man's Land"—Federal-State Jurisdiction. Testimony before the committee revealed that some employers have had no access to either the National Labor Relations Board or any comparable State agency. In many instances, it was found that the fact that the NLRB does not take jurisdiction in certain cases does not automatically turn over the case to a State agency.

In the committee's inquiry into activities in the New York area, it was shown that exploitation of workers and circumvention of legitimate labor organizations were made possible because employers had no recourse to any governmental agency. To solve the no-man's-land problem, therefore, it is recommended that the NLRB should exercise its jurisdiction to the greatest extent practicable, and, further, that any State or Territory should be authorized to assume and assert jurisdiction over labor disputes over which the Board declines jurisdiction.

Dissent by Senator McNamara

I cannot subscribe in full to the committee's list of five legislative proposals.

At least two of the recommendations, in my estimation, have not been covered by sufficient testimony and evidence at the hearings to include them; also, I seriously doubt whether they fall within this committee's jurisdiction.

My comments on the recommendations are as follows:

1. *Legislation to regulate and control pension, health, and welfare funds.* Legislation to accomplish this purpose was introduced in the Senate at least as far back as 1954. There have been voluminous hearings on the subject, and legislation which I support currently is pending in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. This legislation, which would apply equally to pension and welfare funds under union, management, or joint control also has the support of organized labor, the Secretary of Labor, and many other responsible persons. Management, however, opposes it.

2. *Legislation to regulate and control union funds.* There is, I believe, ample evidence that the present regulations governing the reporting of union funds are not sufficient to deter abuse by any unscrupulous persons in positions of trust in the labor movement. A resolution (S. J. Res. 94) directing the Secretary of Labor to make available to the public union financial statements required under present law, passed the Senate on August 23, 1957, and currently is pending in the House. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee should study the matter further.

3. *Legislation to insure union democracy.* A study involving only 5 of 189 international unions is insufficient to warrant a recommendation that broad Federal legislation is required to insure "union democracy."

4. *Legislation to curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes.* This seems to me another effort to absolve employers who engage in union busting by placing the blame on "middlemen" or "agents." The National Labor Relations Act defines the word "employer" to include "any person acting as an agent of an employer." Thus, they are one and the same.

5. *Legislation to clarify the no man's land in labor-management relations.* This subject is not properly within the scope of an investigation of "improper activities." It is a legal question that should be left to the proper legislative committees and to the courts.

Legislative Reforms for British Trade Unions

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Legislative recommendations made by the United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in its report of last March give special relevance to a series of three articles which appeared in The Economist of London last February. They dealt with similar current matters in the British trade union movement, attempting to present, according to the Economist's own phraseology, "a layman's cockshy at a possible scheme of trade union law reform . . ." The following excerpts are taken from the third article, which appeared in the issue of February 22, 1958. Ellipsis marks have not been used to indicate omissions.*

CRITICISM AGAINST [BRITISH] UNIONS is concerned not [only] with their successful use of power, but [also] with their abuse of it. In part, the trouble lies in their restrictive practices. It is odd that mid-twentieth century Britain should still accord special legal privileges to what are not merely unproductive, but often actively antiproducer organizations. Probably legal reform on this crucial score lies some way off.

Protection Against Local Tyranny

Where new legislation is plainly needed is in abuse of union power which is committed by local potentates within the unions against an increasing number of people inside, or on the fringes of, their own membership.

Under a reformed law, all future [damage] claims against local officials' victimization should be effective, except where the local officials could show that they were acting on their own head office's behalf: that the man concerned had been orthodoxly expelled by the central authority of his union. Apart from closed shop action following official and judicially controlled union expulsions, anybody who takes steps to get a man sacked, when the employer does not want to sack him, should know that he will have no defense against actions for damages and conspiracy.

The next step for those who want to draw up [regulatory legislation] for trade unionism should then be to examine the checks that can legitimately be imposed higher up. There are three obvious checks needed: checks to insure that the elections of union officials (at every level) are conducted in a way that is always above suspicion and in accord with members' wishes; checks upon the formal procedure to be used when union head offices do officially expel members; and (perhaps most difficult) the check that should be imposed by opening the door to greater competition for membership between unions, so that members who think that the local organization of a union is acting merely in the local organizers' interests can vote with their feet by joining some other union instead.

Union Officer Elections

The great majority of trade unions already register their rules with the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies [a governmental agency]. There are a few minor legal advantages—and no disadvantages—in doing so. To work effectively, however, this registration would have to be made virtually universal. The easiest way to do this would be to enact that the main special legal privileges now accorded to trade unions—especially their freedom from being sued for actions in restraint of trade (and output)—should be enjoyed only by registered unions. The registrar's sanction of striking an offending union off his list would then be a very powerful one indeed.

Moreover, the registrar should certainly have the power to investigate cases where the management of local union affairs does not seem to be in accordance with what registered union rules would or could state; and to threaten to deregister any union which, after investigation and request, does not bring a locally offending clique to order. He would, of course, be responsible to some department of state; probably, although not certainly, it should be the Ministry of Labor.

More generally, the registrar would be concerned with insuring absolute honesty in the election of new [union officials]. The two ramps that occur in the election of trade union officials are (a) the less frequent one of the direct "fiddling" of results by the clique presently in office, in favor of their friends; and (b) the more frequent one

of so arranging matters that only a minority of zealots or (from the union's point of view) properly "instructed" people turn up to vote. The first ramp could obviously be stopped by giving more power of scrutiny of the ballots to the registrar (armed with his new weapon to deregister offending unions). When a case calls out for inquiry—as some elections of minor officials in unions quite frequently do—the registrar should be called in to recount the votes.

To tackle the second problem would be harder. Every union operator knows that, by arranging that ballots should be put into the box personally at an inconvenient time, a union can insure an under 10 percent poll; while, by getting ballot papers handed round at the work benches, it can usually insure an over 50 percent one. The ideal solution, perhaps, would be for the registrar to take over the role of returning officer directly; if this were practicable, he should be charged to follow such rules as are likely to get the biggest possible ballot in each particular case. Alternatively, he could perhaps call for a new ballot whenever the total poll in a union-conducted election is below a certain percentage. In any event, he should certainly refuse to accept registration of a union's rules unless those rules provide for electoral arrangements that are reasonably democratic. For one thing, candidates for office must, if they wish, be allowed to issue circulars explaining the policies for which they stand, and those they stand against; rules that effectively forbid candidates to cast aspersions on the politics of "brothers" in office are a direct derogation from free speech.

Checks on Member Expulsion

If the unions are still to be able to expel members for any offense other than the obviously punishable one of falling behind with their dues, and if the existence of the closed shop in so many industries means that expulsion is the same as deprivation of livelihood, then it is clear that powers of expulsion must be kept under close legislative watch. One essential, as already suggested, is that expulsion should have to be authorized by the central authority of a union, and should never be left as a weapon in the hands of some local Pooh-Bah with a grudge. At the same time, those [individuals] who take local action to hound

an unexpelled union member out of his job should be laid wide open to legal action for damages and civil conspiracy.

Given this, rules for procedure in expelling members should probably be formalized, rather than fundamentally changed. At the moment, an expelled member can sue his union in the courts for breach of contract if his expulsion has not been in accordance with the union's own rule, or if it has offended against the principles of natural justice. There is dispute about what natural justice means, but the general trend of legal decisions in this century seems to be fairly clear. To simplify, a union, with properly drawn-up rules, can usually legitimately expel a member if he is doing something which is weakening its bargaining power or is in other ways harming its members' interests; but it probably cannot expel him because he is doing something which is not hurting his fellow members in any way, but of which the union potentates themselves merely happen to disapprove.

If the law were codified so that these principles were made quite clear, the unions really would not have grounds for complaint. Indeed, a juster complaint would be that reform would not then go far enough. But, in any [proposed legislation] for trade unionism, it might be sensible to accept the above framework, while adding four other safeguards. First, a sentence of expulsion from a union should not become effective—and a man should not be hounded out of his job—until he has had the chance to run the full gamut of appeals procedure. Secondly, the registrar should demand that the procedure of any registered union for appeals against expulsion should include permission to appeal to some impartial tribunal—perhaps, though not certainly, the tribunal should usually be composed of retired or outside trade union officials. Thirdly, if the member wishes to appeal past this tribunal to the courts, his road there should be expedited. (Proceedings would be quicker and cheaper, if [a lower court] could hear these cases instead of leaving them in the long queue for the high court.) Fourthly, even if the court finds an expulsion to be legally correct, it might well be given discretion to say that the expulsion should not take effect if, on balance, the injury to the man concerned would seem to be very much greater than the collective injury to his fellows by continuing to accept him as a colleague.

Competition Between Unions

If [the preceding] reforms could be implemented, one major problem would remain. A worker today often does not only suffer a deprivation of freedom by not being allowed to decide whether he will belong to a union or not. Generally, he also has no say in deciding which particular union he will join. The bitter hostility of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) to "poaching" and "breakaway unions" is sometimes understandable; there have been some breakaway unions, of both left and right, whose origins and methods of management would [hardly] stand up to independent scrutiny. But, given facilities for such scrutiny and a cleaned-up system of trade union law, active poaching by trade unions—which means active competition among them—would not be a bad thing. It would, as in all other fields of endeavor, be a very good one.

The question is, how to encourage it. A main requirement, of course, is for more courage by employers. Examples of the need for this abound. In recent demarcation [jurisdictional] disputes between unions in the shipyards, employers have traditionally stood aside in a posture of abject nonintervention. The TUC has lately taken it upon itself to adjudicate in these interunion disputes. It is the worst body to do so. In disputes between two big unions, its tendency will always be to reach the compromise that seems most convenient [and] never to recommend the division of labor that would be most productive; and, in disputes between a big and small union, to favor the big one.

The Government has in recent years been very ready, perhaps too ready, to bring courts of inquiry into action in wage disputes. It ought to be much more ready to set up courts of inquiry into demarcation and poaching disputes instead. Sometimes, the findings of these inquiries would be carried into effect through moral suasion. Sometimes, however, the registrar would be shown that one union was deliberately and by industrial force majeure restricting the growth of another union to which he should owe an equal duty. If there is to be healthy growth of new bodies in trade unionism, as substantial minorities of union members may from time to time wish, then the registrar should have some weapons to protect the little fellows from big brother oppression of this sort.

Occupational Safety Conference— A Progress Report and a Challenge

SOLUTIONS to the safety problems which are likely to accompany future changes in the Nation's labor force and in industrial technology were sought at a meeting of the President's Conference on Occupational Safety in Washington, D. C., on March 25-27, 1958, which was planned around the theme, *Safety Conserves Manpower—Manpower Builds the Future*. Discussion of various aspects of the problems, as well as the occupational safety record over the past decade, led to the conclusion that "Nothing less than *total safety* can do the job." Consequently, recommendations made by the conference included suggestions for contributions to safety by the schools and industrial medical personnel, wider application of present knowledge through the cooperation of community organizations and industry and trade associations as well as the provision of technical assistance by State agencies, and sponsorship by industry of off-the-job safety programs. The ultimate aim of several of these recommendations was improving the safety performance of the individual worker, which was also emphasized in recommendations calling for increased attention to the motivation, training, and placement of workers for safety. Another common feature of a number of the recommendations was recognition of the need for better accident statistics and more research on various factors that affect safety both on and off the job.

Organization of the Conference

The conference—held on the tenth anniversary of the first President's Conference on Industrial Safety—was attended by 3,046 representatives from industry, labor, education, community organizations, and government. Delegates from the mining and transportation industries and industrial medicine participated for the first time.

The delegates were welcomed by President Eisenhower. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was the general conference chairman and delivered the keynote address. The other principal speakers were Ralph J. Cordiner, president of General Electric Co., Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute,

and George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Eight workshops were conducted on the second day of the conference: What Makes Us Work Safely; Figures at Work; Off-the-Job Safety—An Integral Part of Your Safety Program; The School's Contribution to Safety; Expanding Safety Activities Through Organizations; Radiation—A Controllable Hazard; How Can the States Promote Safety; and The Doctor and Nurse Contribute to Safety and Health.¹ These workshop discussions culminated in 41 recommendations which were presented to the full conference for discussion and which are to be incorporated in the overall conference report to the President.

Progress and Prologue

Safety progress in the decade since the first President's Conference and its implications for the future were reviewed at a plenary session on the first day of the conference. Between 1948 and 1957, the number of occupational deaths in non-agricultural industries exclusive of transportation decreased by more than 3 percent and injuries by 5 percent, although the work force expanded by almost 12 percent, David L. Arm of the National Safety Council indicated. These improvements were attributed in part to greater safety activity by employers. State safety agencies have also expanded their programs, according to Alfred C. Blackman of the California Department of Industrial Relations. Many such agencies no longer confine themselves to making inspections and promulgating regulations; they have called governors' safety conferences and are generally following the consultative approach and a few have launched promotional programs. Concurrent improvements in the compilation of accident statistics, as outlined by Charles A. Pearce of the New York State Department of Labor, included the expansion of coverage in a number of States in order to yield data for establishments of different sizes and the virtually universal adoption of the

¹ The moderators of the respective workshops were: Dr. Harry Levinson, the Menninger Foundation; Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; J. Sharp Quener, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; John P. Walsh, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; H. F. Reinhard, Union Carbide Corp.; Adm. W. A. Kitts III, General Electric Co.; Alfred C. Blackman, California Department of Industrial Relations; and Leo Wade, M. D., Esso Standard Oil Co.

American Standard Method of Compiling and Measuring Work Injury Experience.² Organized labor, too, has been more active in the organized safety movement, Jerome Pollack of the United Automobile Workers reported. Currently, unions are developing personnel qualified to participate in technical safety work and are bringing safety education programs to local officials and members. Other members of the panel made qualified reports of progress in such areas as the use of research, promotion of safe design in industrial plants, and the organization of community safety programs to reach small business. With respect to the future, the attitude of all panel members was summarized by R. H. Ferguson of Republic Steel Corp.: "Everyone in the safety field wants what Samuel Gompers said the unions wanted for the workers—More."

Increased safety, Mr. Cordiner indicated in a speech at the opening of the session, would accompany the new technologies. He cited the fact that the five safest industries in America are communications, atomic energy, aircraft manufacturing, electrical manufacturing, and auto manufacturing, all leaders in automation. This led him to question whether "the mounting complexities of our dynamically expanding and diversifying technologies justify an approach different from the free society approach which has achieved such splendid results in the past." The only sound approach to achieving the goals of a safety program, he said, is "based on freedom and an affirmative belief in individual welfare, not compulsion. . . . on teaching and education, not policing. . . . on developing those minimum standards and legislation which will guide, not impede individual effort and initiative. . . . on emphasizing the role of personal responsibility, not government or safety inspector responsibility."

Nature of Future Problems

Secretary Mitchell, at the opening session, stated the challenge which confronts the safety movement today: ". . . our jet-propelled flight into the Age of Space . . . has translated 'Safety First' from a slogan to a grim necessity. . . . The first hurdle in conserving future manpower is a changing labor force. The second hurdle is a changing technology. . . . Unless we improve on the past, we can expect about a

quarter of a million more disabling injuries in 1965 than were suffered in 1957. . . . Only 23 of [every 100 boys and girls 14–19 years of age who are now entering the labor force will, based on our 1956 experience], complete their working lives without a disabling injury."

The implications for safety officers of the changes in the labor force, based on projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,³ were pointed out by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, as moderator of the workshop on Figures at Work. The Bureau's projections indicate an increase by 1965 of 10½ million in the number of workers, primarily women 35 years of age and older and young workers between the ages of 14 and 24, many of whom will be available for work only on a part-time basis. Not only do injury rates tend to rise when large numbers of new workers enter industry, but safety programs designed for male employees require modification when applied to predominantly female groups and special safety training problems arise when large numbers of young people enter employment, Mr. Clague suggested. Changes in occupational patterns (e. g., larger proportions of white-collar workers) will also affect the kind of safety programs needed in 1965. Moreover, safety training problems are apt to be accentuated by the fact that women and young workers traditionally have the highest labor turnover rates, particularly those in part-time employment.

Recommendations

Meeting the Radiation Hazard. The advantages of planning for safety in an era of technological advance were best demonstrated in the workshop on radiation. In atomic energy operations, "for the first time a hazard has been evaluated and protective measures taken *before* any great number of individuals were injured by its effects." This preplanning has resulted in an extraordinary safety record. Atomic Energy Commission reports show that in its 12 years of operation, only

² See Technical Note on Revised Standards for Work-Injury Statistics (in Monthly Labor Review, May 1955, pp. 565–567).

³ The most important assumptions underlying these projections are that "there will be no shooting war nor any period of major prolonged depression in the years covered," Mr. Clague indicated. For greater detail on the projections, see Labor Force Projections to 1975 and AFL-CIO Meeting on Industrial and Labor Force Changes (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1957 and March 1958, pp. 1443–1450 and 287–288, respectively).

2 deaths have been attributable to radiation and there have been only .007 disabling work injuries per million employee hours worked. It is true, of course, that only serious injuries can be attributed positively to the effects of radiation. Other features which distinguish the nuclear power industry include the fact that safety standards (for maximum permissible exposure to radiation) were established as early as 1930 and that the industry—including most of the private sector—has been operating under regulations promulgated by the Atomic Energy Commission. With respect to future regulation, the workshop recommended: "Adequate exploitation of the benefits of atomic energy and radiation uses requires continuance and extension of the basic safety philosophy of developing guides through individual effort and initiative, not through compulsion." The labor representative at the workshop session (C. F. MacGowan of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers) had indicated that, as work in the atomic energy field "comes more and more under the influence of private enterprise, . . . labor wants to make sure that this good safety record is continued." The industry representative (W. A. McAdams of General Electric Co.) saw it as "clearly the responsibility of industry to develop and apply the best practices for safety," although he recognized the necessity for regulatory action in the form of minimum standards. Both the AEC representative (H. L. Price) and an official of the New York State Department of Labor (Dr. Morris Kleinfeld) supported the development of radiation protection standards by State agencies despite certain problems incident to such action. The workshop also recommended "a continual exchange of information in this rapidly developing field" and called for cooperation by "science, industry, labor, insurance, and all levels of government . . . to control injuries from radiation."

Increasing Participation in Safety Activities. Similar recommendations on exchanging information and cooperative efforts were made by the workshop on expanding safety activities through organizations. Here, the aim was "to interest that vast segment of firms and workers that have not been reached." The best method of directly approaching small firms, in particular, was judged to be through their own business groups.

Cooperation was also a basic consideration of the workshop on the school's contribution to safety. The participants saw an unprecedented opportunity in safety training for the rapidly growing numbers of secondary school students. To this end, the workshop recommended that "national organizations and agencies, including the American Vocational Association, the National Education Association, the National Safety Council, the American Society of Safety Engineers, the U. S. Department of Labor, and the U. S. Office of Education, coordinate their efforts through a steering committee to develop a guide for the organization and implementation of effective school safety programs to be conducted through the cooperation of appropriate agencies at the local level." In addition, since "students who have become excited by the glamour and science project possibilities of rocketry will not be dissuaded from their desire to experiment by mere laws" limiting or prohibiting student rocketry projects, the workshop recommended that:

The Secretary of Labor invite representatives of identifiable organizations, actively concerned and involved in rocket safety and space age developments to participate in discussions to formulate a safe program of action to insure sound educational development and growth of youth interested in rocketry and allied scientific pursuits. In the light of rapid developments in amateur rocketry, immediate implementation of this recommendation is urged.

State Safety Programs. Many of the recommendations of the workshop on how States can promote safety also relied on measures other than legislation, although the use of legislative authority for the promulgation of regulations setting safety standards or limiting equipment design was explicitly endorsed. Beyond that, State safety agencies were urged to keep abreast of new hazards (e. g., those produced by radiation) and means of controlling them, to secure cooperation and active support of their programs by labor and management, and to train their personnel to assist employers and workers in the control of injuries outside the purview of State regulations or codes. Recommendations on statistics and research advocated the centralization (in each State) and standardization of reports covering all occupational injuries, and the acquisition and dissemination of information on "the basic human causes of injuries, how injuries occur."

Better Safety Performance by Workers. The rationale implicit in the recommendation for State research into the human element in accidents was explicitly stated by the workshop on worker motivation: "We have reached the point of diminishing returns from physical and physiological safety methods. . . . the present commonly accepted major cause for injuries has to do with motivation based upon the study of individual behavior." Accordingly, the panel stressed the "great need for increased organized research dealing with human motivations in relation to safe behavior." Systematic study of motivation was recommended for professional safety personnel and line management, to equip them "to spot indicators of potential accidents such as errors in performance, changes in everyday manners, changes in simple habits, and near-accidents" and to take timely preventive action which would "deal with the causes and not only with the symptoms."

Consideration of the worker's physical and emotional abilities and limitations is a prerequisite to proper placement, the panel on medical personnel's contribution to safety and health concluded. Moreover, dispensary services should "provide health and safety education, personal guidance of the employee, the early detection of defects in the working environment or equipment, the early recognition of disturbed workers and the evaluation of employee attitude and morale." Other recommendations of this panel included regularly scheduled plant inspection tours by medical personnel and participation by them in plant health and safety committees, particularly in the review of accidents.

The workshop on off-the-job safety was concerned to "develop a safety state of mind in each worker to protect him all the hours of the day." The fact that injuries occurring in the home, in recreational areas, and in traffic outnumber work injuries indicated, in the panel's opinion, the need for integrating off-the-job safety with the occupational safety program. Needed in such programs are off-the-job injury data and studies of the cost of off-the-job accidents to the community, the employer, and the employee.

Policies of Industry and Labor

Acceptance of the principle of cooperative efforts by management, labor, and government which

constituted the framework for many of the foregoing recommendations was evident in speeches delivered at the closing session by Mr. Fairless and Mr. Meany. They did, however, express different views on the importance of the role government should play. According to Mr. Fairless, "operating management has the basic responsibility for safety. . . . Production must be *safe* production, and the duty to make it so should be vested in the same hands and heart. . . . Yet . . . no safety program can possibly succeed unless management enlists the active participation of employees. . . . In stressing operating management's responsibility, I do not deny the need for appropriate minimum State standards and enforcement. . . . But . . . while laws can enforce minimum compliance, mutual interest of all three parties takes us far beyond those standards in actual practice. . . . The toughest question we face lies beyond assigning safety's responsibility. It is how to improve our safety programs and meet the challenge of future changes. . . . Managers will have to prove and improve their leadership with a continuous struggle for safety in the face of ever more complex production and service problems. . . . Only first-rate leadership can inspire the kind of employee participation in safety that is needed to accomplish this goal." Mr. Meany expressed general agreement, in the following terms:

We still believe that true progress in safety for the future can best be assured when individual citizens do for themselves what they can. We still believe that the frontiers of progress are reached first by individual effort and that government action is dictated only when the resulting benefits cannot be distributed in any other manner. As a consequence, there are important roles for labor and management to play in the advancement of safety.

However, he voiced concern that steps be taken to "insure that government will not lag behind labor and management in their efforts to minimize occupational hazards." He proposed that labor and management "jointly appear before every legislative body and . . . demand enactment of legislation that is so badly needed now and we must be equally alert in the future when new problems arise that require legislative action. . . . let every individual citizen, every organization, every legislator who believes in safety demonstrate his convictions by action. Through legislation let us guarantee that everyone will be protected against industrial hazards uniformly."

Railroad Retirement Board Operations, 1956-57

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT applications and payments in the fiscal year 1957 totaled substantially greater than in fiscal year 1956, the Railroad Retirement Board stated in its most recent annual report.¹ The retirement and survivor benefit rolls continued to expand and aggregate benefit payments rose, reflecting the benefit increases enacted in 1956 as well as the rise in the number of persons currently drawing payments. The number of workers drawing sickness benefits declined slightly.

Since the establishment of the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance systems, retirement annuities paid (to former employees, their wives or dependent husbands) have totaled over \$4.5 billion; survivor annuities, almost \$1 billion; unemployment benefits, \$800 million; and sickness benefits, \$400 million.² By June 30, 1957, a total of nearly 6,700 employers had been held covered by the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts for various periods of time, and approximately 9.6 million employees had paid taxes on their railroad wages.

In the fiscal year 1956-57, retirement and survivor benefits totaled \$678 million, 13 percent above the 1955-56 figure. Unemployment and sickness benefits combined, at \$133 million, were 26 percent higher. As of June 30, 1957, a total of 1,332 employers were covered by the Railroad Retirement and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. In the latest full calendar year, 1956, approximately 1,628,000 employees had some railroad service.³

Retirement and Survivor Program

Benefit Experience. Retirement annuities paid in 1956-57 totaled \$523.7 million, and survivor benefits \$154.3 million, 14 and 8 percent, respectively, above the corresponding totals in 1955-56. The number of retirement annuities paid was 493,000; survivor annuities, 271,000. These figures were, respectively, 4 and 2 percent higher than the preceding year.

The number of annuities (or pensions) being paid and the average monthly payment as of June 30, 1957, are shown in the accompanying table.

The rise in aggregate benefit payments resulted chiefly from 1956 legislation which in general increased benefits up to 10 percent. This increase affected about 400,000 of the 651,000 persons on the payment rolls on July 1, 1956. The expansion also reflected higher average pay and years of service and continued growth in the number of persons currently drawing benefits.

During the fiscal year 1957, the Board awarded about 37,000 employee annuities for retirement or disability, averaging \$121.80 per month, and 19,500 wives' and dependent husbands' annuities, averaging \$47.40. Monthly survivor annuities accounted for 26,100 awards, and lump-sum death benefits to survivors, for 21,100.

Retirement for Age. The 28,600 retirement annuities awarded in 1956-57 on the basis of age were about the same in number as in the 2 preceding fiscal years. Analysis of awards in the calendar year 1956 showed an average age at retirement of 67.7 years.

For the second successive year, the number of railroad workers aged 65 or over decreased. Of the 1,628,000 employees in railroad service at some time in 1956, about 96,000, or 5.9 percent of the total, were aged 65 or more. This total was 3,000 fewer than in the previous year. The number had risen almost without interruption, beginning in 1939, to a peak of 103,000 in 1954.

¹ Annual Report, 1957, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (Chicago, Railroad Retirement Board, 1958).

² See also *Twenty Years of Benefit Programs for Railroad Workers* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1956, pp. 815-817).

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 went into effect on July 1, 1937, and provided minimum annuities for workers retired on account of age or disability and lump-sum death benefits for their survivors. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, effective July 1, 1939, covered the hazard of unemployment and, commencing July 1, 1947, provided sickness payments for employees temporarily unable to work because of sickness (maternity included) or injury, either service- or non-service-connected. On July 31, 1946, Congress enlarged the retirement program and enacted a new system of monthly survivor benefits for the employees' widows, dependent children, and dependent parents. On October 30, 1951, Congress provided monthly retirement annuities for the wives (or dependent husbands) of retired railroad employees.

³ The calendar year 1955 was the base year for determining rights to benefits payable in 1956-57. In 1955, a total of 1,672,000 employees had some railroad service and were covered by the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts; 85 percent worked for class I railroads. Eighty-eight percent of the total had earned at least \$400, the minimum amount needed to qualify for unemployment and sickness benefits in the benefit year beginning July 1, 1956.

Number of monthly annuities (or pensions) paid under the Railroad Retirement Act, and average monthly payment, June 30, 1957

Type of benefit	Number		Average monthly payment	
	As of June 30, 1957 (in thousands)	Percent change from June 30, 1956	As of June 30, 1957	Percent increase from June 30, 1956
Retirement annuities paid to—				
Employees.....	333.5	39.6	\$113.40	11.1
Pensioners.....	2.0	-20.0	84.66	8.7
Wives and husbands.....	119.2	4.8	48.10	2.6
Survivor annuities paid to—				
Aged widows and widowers.....	164.9	7.0	53.00	4.1
Widowed mothers.....	11.2	-1.5	66.50	4.4
Children.....	43.1	-1.4	43.10	4.4
Parents.....	1.1	-0.0	52.10	1.5
Survivors (option) ¹	3.7	.5	50.40	9.8

¹ The Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937, authorized the Railroad Retirement Board to take over, as of July 1, 1937, the payment of pensions to individuals on the private pension rolls of the railroads.

² Annuities paid to widows under joint-and-survivor options exercised prior to July 31, 1946, when a new system of survivor benefits was enacted.

Disability Retirement. The awards to disability annuitants, which numbered about 8,800, were almost 1,400 fewer than in 1955-56 and the lowest under the 10-year-old disability provisions. Data on awards in the calendar year 1956 indicated that the average age at retirement based on disability was 58.1 years. Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1954 that provided for a disability freeze and a minimum benefit guarantee⁴ have not yet resulted in increased benefits to disability annuitants on the Board's rolls, primarily because, under the social security program, disability benefits were not adopted until August 1, 1956, and such benefits were not payable until after July 1, 1957.

Financial Operations. Tax collections (at the rate of 6.25 percent each from the employer and employee on the first \$350 of an employee's monthly wage) totaled \$618 million—about \$16 million lower than in 1955-56. For the first time, benefit payments exceeded collections; however, interest earned on investments kept total receipts above total expenditures.

The balance in the railroad retirement account, \$3,642 million on June 30, 1957, constitutes a reserve for benefits payable in the future to employees for railroad service already performed. The Board's report emphasized that the sum is not a surplus: "On the contrary, the latest actuarial valuation⁵ showed that the present value of future benefits already obligated under the

Railroad Retirement Act far exceeded the balance in the account."

Unemployment Insurance Program

Benefit Experience. In 1956-57, unemployment insurance benefits totaled \$83.2 million, 50 percent higher than in the year before. Benefits paid numbered 221,000,⁶ increasing by practically the same percentage (48). Compared with 1955-56, applications increased 57 percent and exhaustions of benefit rights, 28 percent. The ratio of beneficiaries to the total number of qualified employees was 15 out of 100; in 1955-56, the ratio was 9 out of 100.

Railroad employment averaged about 5 percent lower than in 1955-56. Employment was lower and unemployment higher, month for month, than in the previous year. Several factors served to increase the railroad-worker unemployment rate, which was 3 percent at the end of fiscal year 1957, 5 percent during the July 1956 steel strike. Among these were the continued decline in railroad traffic, strikes in and out of the industry, technological improvements, and the continued drive for economy, the Board reported.

Unemployment benefit payments averaged \$58.20 per 2-week registration period, compared with \$55 in the previous year; the daily benefit rate averaged \$7.25, as opposed to \$6.86.⁷ The rise in total and average payments reflected high average hourly earnings and favorable employment conditions in 1955 (the base year for benefits paid in 1956-57), as well as the fact that 1955 was the first full year in which the increase from \$300 to \$350 in creditable monthly railroad wages was in effect.

Characteristics of Beneficiaries. Analysis of a 10-percent sample of payments made by July 20, 1957 (for unemployment in claim periods begun in the 1956-57 benefit year), indicated an average duration of unemployment of 84 days, as against

⁴ Public Law 761 (83d Cong., 2d sess.), approved September 1, 1954, included an amendment freezing the insured status and disability rights of persons who become totally disabled for 6 months or longer. The same act provided that railroad retirement annuities will not be less than they would have been if paid under the Social Security Act.

⁵ The sixth actuarial valuation, made as of December 31, 1953.

⁶ Approximately 350,000 individuals received benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act in 1956-57, including 145,000 who received sickness benefits. Benefits were paid under both unemployment and sickness programs in 16,000 cases; under both the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts, in 15,000 cases.

⁷ Daily benefit rate in 1955-56 from Annual Report, 1956, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (Chicago, Railroad Retirement Board, 1957), table C-3, p. 135.

90 to 105 in the 3 previous benefit years. Fifteen percent, the same proportion as in 1955-56, were unemployed for more than 24 weeks.

The proportion of beneficiaries with creditable base-year earnings of \$3,000 or more rose to 44 percent (from 30). As in the 2 preceding years, workers with base-year earnings of \$1,600-\$1,999 had the highest unemployment rate—38 per 100 qualified employees.

The beneficiary rate was highest—21 per 100 qualified employees—in the group aged 25-29 years. The rate declined successively in the older groups, to 5 per 100 in the group aged 65-69 and to 4 per 100 among employees aged 70 and over. On the other hand, the average daily benefit, average duration of unemployment, and average benefit amount for the year increased irregularly with age.

Average benefits paid during the fiscal year varied from \$257 for engineers and conductors, who had the shortest duration of unemployment, to \$458 for maintenance-of-way men, unemployed the longest.

Placements. Placement of unemployment benefit claimants, in railroad or other jobs, rose 42 percent. This improvement was made possible, the Board indicated, by the continued cooperation of railroad hiring officials with the Board's placement service and by the work of railroad unemployment claims agents who, by the end of the year, represented 75 railroads. A "partnership" plan had been worked out in the fall of 1956, in which railroad management officials, railway labor officials, and the Board coordinate their efforts to place unemployed railroad workers. This program, between mid-February and the end of May 1957, reduced to 8,500 (from more than 33,000) the number of track workers registering for unemployment benefits.

Financial Operations. Employer contributions toward unemployment (and sickness) benefits totaled \$81.1 million, compared with \$37.6 million in the preceding year. The increase resulted largely from an increase in the contribution rate—from 0.5 percent of taxable payroll in 1955 to 1.5 percent for the calendar year 1956 and 2 percent for the calendar year 1957.⁸ Employees do not contribute to the railroad unemployment and sickness benefit program.

Sickness Benefit Program

Benefit Experience. In 1956-57, sickness benefits totaled \$50 million, the same as in the previous year. The 145,000 beneficiaries (including about 4,000 women receiving maternity benefits) represented a 3-percent decline.

Fewer railroad workers received sickness benefits than in any other benefit year except 1951-52. In this connection, the Board pointed out that the number of individuals actually working in the industry during the year probably decreased more than the total number of qualified employees. This would tend to reduce the number of beneficiaries, experience having shown that employees who have left the industry frequently do not file claims when they become ill, even though they may be entitled to benefits. The most pronounced decreases were among beneficiaries affected by accidents and respiratory and circulatory diseases.

Characteristics of Beneficiaries. Information regarding the beneficiaries was obtained from a 10-percent sample of payments made by July 31, 1957, for claim periods begun during the fiscal year 1956-57. Average sickness benefits for the year were \$369; per week, \$36; and per compensable day, \$7.03.⁹ Average sickness duration (for all spells of sickness during the year) was 79 days, and the benefit exhaustion rate was 16 per 100 beneficiaries.

The beneficiary rates rose by age group, from 2 per 100 qualified employees under age 20 to 16 per 100 at ages 65-69; it was 15 per 100 for those aged 70 and over. Likewise, after ages 35-39, the average duration of sickness rose with age, with an accompanying increase, generally, in the exhaustion rate.

Shop craftsmen accounted for 15 percent and engineers and conductors for 11 percent of the sickness beneficiaries, compared with 12 and 3 percent, respectively, of the unemployment beneficiaries. Only 13 percent of the workers receiving sickness benefits were extra-gang, section, or other maintenance-of-way men, whereas this occupational group made up 28 percent of the unemployment beneficiaries.

⁸ According to the schedule of contributions in effect since 1948, the rate may vary from 0.5 to 3.0 percent.

⁹ Gross weekly benefits per full week of sickness—without adjustments for concurrent entitlement to other social insurance benefits or receipt of damage settlements for personal injuries—averaged \$41. The gross daily benefit rate averaged \$7.56.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Employer Refusal to Furnish Wage Data. A Federal court of appeals held¹ that an employer violated the good faith bargaining requirements of the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to furnish a certified union with certain wage rate data concerning time studies and job evaluation when neither grievances nor wage negotiations were pending.

In this case, the collective bargaining contract, which ran for 2 years and was reopenable as to wages after 1 year, gave the employer authority to establish piece rates by time studies or other appropriate methods. Review of these rates by the union was provided in the event of a significant change in the nature of a job; complaints regarding piecework rates were subject to the grievance procedure contained in the contract. After the execution of the contract, the employer changed a single-machine operation job to a two-machine operation job but did not change the rate of pay. The union requested the time studies and related job evaluation information for the job in question. The company presented the time study information orally at a grievance committee meeting but refused to transmit the data as well as the job evaluation information to the union. The employer also refused two subsequent union requests for similar information involving all jobs in the plant bargaining unit and specified jobs at a second plant where the union had received an employee grievance over new piece rates.

The union filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board which found² that the employer's refusal constituted failure to bargain in good faith. On appeal, the employer sought to set aside the Board's order directing it to produce the requested data, contending: (1) The requests were not made in good faith for purposes of collective bargaining; (2) the

requested data were not related to pending grievances or negotiation requests under the agreement; (3) the production of the data would have been unwarrantedly burdensome; and (4) the data had not been relied upon by him during negotiations but was used for internal management purposes only.

In rejecting the employer's contentions, the court stated that his refusal was based on his failure to recognize that collective bargaining is a continuing process which "involves day-to-day adjustments in the contract and other working rules, resolution of new problems not covered by existing agreements, and the protection of employee rights already secured by contract."³ While finding that the question of burden was without merit and that the union's request was related to determining the validity of employee complaints, the court particularly relied on the Board's finding that the union had an interest in the data, as this information was an important consideration in the company's wage structure. It was therefore immaterial, according to the court, whether the employer relied directly on this information in his negotiation with the union, because the Board's order required only the "production of data used in classifying or evaluating jobs or fixing rates of employees." Finally, the court upheld the Board's determination that the union was actually preparing for future contract negotiations to which the information would be relevant.

Enforcement of Ex Parte Arbitration. A Federal district court held⁴ that a union is not entitled to enforcement of an arbitration award under a collective bargaining agreement which provided for arbitration when the employer declined to participate in the selection of an arbitrator or to have anything to do with the arbitration proceeding.

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *J. I. Case Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 7, Mar. 12, 1958).

² *J. I. Case Co. (United Auto Workers)*, 118 NLRB No. 56 (1957).

³ *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U. S. 41, 46 (1957); see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1958, pp. 64-65.

⁴ *Food Handlers, Local 135, Amalgamated Meat Cutters v. Pluss Poultry, Inc.* (U.S.D.C., W. D. Ark., Feb. 7, 1958).

The collective bargaining contract provided that disputes arising from interpretation or application of the contract would be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of 3 members, 1 each appointed by the employer and the union and a third chosen by the other arbitrators. If the first two arbitrators could not agree on a third, the contract specified that the arbitrator would be chosen from a list supplied by the National Mediation Board. It made no provision for arbitration when one party refused to select an arbitrator and did not specify that the issue of arbitrability would be submitted to the arbitrators.

The contract also contained provisions relating to checkoff of union dues and job posting. When the employer failed to check off the dues and post job notices in line with union demands, the union requested arbitration. The employer contended that the matters were not within the arbitration clause and refused to appoint an arbitrator or participate in the proceedings. The union then appointed an arbitrator and selected one from the National Mediation Board list; the latter determined that the disputed matters were arbitrable and issued an award with which the union arbitrator concurred. The union then sought confirmation of the award in a district court action, contending that under section 4 of the Federal Arbitration Act it was entitled to this remedy.

The court held that, under section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act, it had jurisdiction of the action and therefore the union could have properly sought to compel the employer to arbitrate under this section. However, it rejected the union's contention that it had an option not to pursue this remedy but to proceed to ex parte arbitration after fulfilling its obligation under the arbitration clause and then seek enforcement of the award. In refuting the union's reliance on section 4 of the Federal Arbitration Act, it found nothing in the contract to support the union's contentions that refusal to arbitrate would delay arbitration proceedings and would force the union "at every stage before the award to proceed for an order of specific

performance" to compel the employer to submit to arbitration. As the arbitration provision did not provide for ex parte arbitration and there was a question of the arbitrability of the issues involved, the court dismissed the action.

Right to Damages Pending NLRB Action. A Federal district court⁵ refused to stay an action in which an employer sought damages against a union despite the existence of an unfair labor practice charge against the employer involving the same matter, pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Four years before the court action was initiated by the employer, an association of employees was certified by the NLRB as the bargaining representative of his employees. Two years later, Teamster Local 626 began an organizational drive at the employer's establishment and instituted strikes and peaceful picketing until it was enjoined by court order.⁶ The Board at that time found⁷ that Local 626 had unlawfully engaged in concerted activity against the bargaining rights of the association as a certified union.

Local 626 and other individuals filed charges with the Board, alleging that the employer illegally dominated the association within the meaning of section 8 (a) (2) of the National Labor Relations Act. The Board subsequently issued a formal complaint charging the employer with dominating and interfering with the formation and administration of the association both before and after its certification. Local 626 then resumed picketing presumably in protest to the employer control of the certified association.

The employer then filed suit, under section 303 of the Taft-Hartley Act, seeking damages for the picketing by Local 626 and alleging that this activity was directed at forcing him to recognize it despite the certification of the association as the bargaining representative. Invoking the doctrine of "primary jurisdiction," Local 626 sought to stay the damage action until the Board determined the issue of employer domination of the association and the validity of its certification.

Relying on a Supreme Court decision⁸ that an employer's right to damages under section 303 is not "dependent on any prior administrative determination that an unfair labor practice has been committed," the district court held that the union's contention was without merit and the

⁵ *Lewis Food Co. v. Los Angeles Meat and Precision Drivers Union*, Local No. 689 (U. S. D. C., S. D. Calif., Mar. 3, 1956).

⁶ *Yager v. Meat Drivers*, Local No. 689 (U. S. D. C., S. D. Calif., Oct. 13, 1954).

⁷ *Teamster's Union (Lewis Food Co.)*, 115 NLRB No. 136 (1956); see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1956, pp. 690-691.

⁸ *International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union v. Juncos Spruce Corp.*, 342 U. S. 237 (1952); see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1952, pp. 312-313.

remedy of the employer under section 303 "is independent of any action that the Board may take to enforce the same provision." It stated that the act gave an employer "the right of action for past occurrences, the nature of which could not possibly be affected by future administrative action" and consequently the doctrine of primary jurisdiction was not applicable.

According to the court, it was the intent of Congress as expressed in the Taft-Hartley Act to give two rights of action to an employer, one for damages in the Federal district courts and the other through the National Labor Relations Board. Even if the Board finds that the association was dominated by the employer and orders it disestablished, the court declared that this could not destroy the original certification so as to deprive the employer, who had recognized the association as he was required by the Board's order to do, of his right to prove "that between the date of original certification and before its revocation, the union by its action caused him damage."

Encroachment of Contract Rights. The National Labor Relations Board held⁹ that a local union and its international unlawfully refused to bargain with an employer by refusing to enter into a contract unless work normally done by employees in a unit represented by another union was transferred to employees in a unit represented by the union.

For 10 years, the employer had bargained as a member of a multiemployer group with Local 59 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. On completion of negotiation for a new contract which contained a "scope" clause describing the work covered by it, the employer refused to sign with the group because part of the described work at his establishment was performed by production and maintenance employees in a unit represented by the United Steelworkers. Thereafter, bargaining between the employer and Local 59 was continued unsuccessfully on a single-employer basis. When the employer requested a resumption in bargaining after the NLRB dismissed Local 59's petition for a representation election on the grounds that the contract between the employer and the Steelworkers was a bar to such an election, Local 59 disclaimed any interest in representing the employer's workers.

The Board found that the union's insistence upon assignment of work to members of the unit it represented was unlawful despite the fact that it did not seek to represent the employees in the other unit who were then performing such work. To hold otherwise, the Board said, would lawfully allow the union to destroy the entire unit represented by the Steelworkers by insisting upon reassignment of all work done in that unit to other units. The Board reasoned that, while the kind of work performed determines the bargaining unit, ordinarily the employer decides who shall do certain work. And, when an employer has decided that certain work shall be performed by a certain class of employees, and a union is certified as their representative in an appropriate bargaining unit, then the certified union is protected from encroachment of its contract rights by another labor organization.

The Board also rejected the union's contentions that the employer's withdrawal from the employer association was untimely and in bad faith and that the union in disclaiming any interest in the employees relieved itself from the duty to bargain with the employer. According to the Board, the union disclaimer was meant to compel the employer to accede to its demands by depriving him of the use of the "union label." Moreover, the Board found that the local continued to represent the employees by continuing their union membership and by receiving welfare fund contributions from the employer. Therefore, it concluded that the union disclaimer was a tactical measure to enforce the policy of the international union to take over completely all operations involved in the production of neon and electrical signs in the whole industry and was initiated in violation of the union's duty to bargain in good faith as required by the National Labor Relations Act.

Mexican Agricultural Labor

Wage Guarantees for Mexican Nationals. A United States court of appeals ruled¹⁰ that the requirement for posting of notices by the Secretary of Labor, certifying a particular work area as one in which domestic agricultural workers were

⁹ *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Local 59 and Textile, Inc.*, 119 NLRB No. 232 (Feb. 28, 1958).

¹⁰ *United States v. J. H. Morris* (C. A. 5, Feb. 25, 1958).

not available before Mexican workers could be recruited for that area, did not also require the posting of the prevailing wage being paid in that particular area, and accordingly held that the failure to post the prevailing wage could not relieve an employer of his liability to pay his Mexican workers the prevailing wage which he assumed under his work contracts.

The suit arose out of the program established by the United States and the Republic of Mexico providing for the entry of Mexican nationals into this country for the purpose of contracting as agricultural workers on farms in the United States. Under the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951, as amended, the Government of the United States guarantees payment of all claims for wages determined to be owing to Mexican workers. In turn, the employer agrees to reimburse the United States for any such claims which the Government is required to pay under its guarantee.

In this case, a cotton grower had entered into contracts with 8 Mexican workers under which he agreed to pay a contract wage rate of \$1.55 per hundredweight of cotton picked "or the prevailing wage,¹¹ whichever is higher." Some 3 weeks after the work contracts were executed, the Secretary of Labor determined that the prevailing wage rate was \$1.75 per hundredweight. Upon the employer's failure to pay the higher rate, the Government made good on its guarantee, and then brought suit against the employer for reimbursement. The trial court ruled in favor of the employer, and the Government appealed.

On appeal, the employer's first contention was that since the Government had failed to post the prevailing wage rate, he had no duty to pay any wages above the rate contracted for, notwithstanding the liability he expressly assumed under the work contracts. The court pointed out that the statutory requirement¹² for posting of notices certifying the work area as one in which domestic workers are not available and for posting of the prevailing wage rates being paid domestic workers engaged in similar employment, was designed "to make certain that adequate notice was being given

to potential American workers so that if the conditions summarized in the certification did not exist, corrective measures could be taken to prevent their displacement by foreign labor." The court stated that "even if there had been a posted 'prevailing wage' at the time these braceros were hired, or at any time during the period of their employment it was continually subject to change upon proper determination by the Secretary of Labor . . ."; hence, the employer could not escape his obligation to pay his workers the prevailing wage rate.

The second contention made by the employer was that the finding of his failure to pay the prevailing wage was not made within the prescribed 10-day period, and hence was a nullity. On this issue, the court remarked: "We do not think that a fair construction of the Migrant Labor Agreement, in the light of the purposes to be achieved, meant that action timely begun was thereafter to become a nullity if not completed within 10 days. . . . these considerations suggest strongly that the 10-day limitation was directory, not mandatory, and prescribed out of recognition that two independent sovereigns with no coercive sanctions available were pledging each other to handle these complaint proceedings with dispatch, that neither would needlessly delay them, and as a specific target, the period of 10 days would normally be sufficient."

Wages and Hours

Responsibility to Supply FLSA Data. A Federal district court held¹³ that an employee discharged for giving information to an employee of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor is entitled to reinstatement and monetary damages regardless of the fact that the type of work performed by the employee was not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In this case, an employee had made a statement to an investigator from the Wage and Hour Division in regard to an investigation of her employer's establishment. The following day her employer discharged her, after compelling her to write down what she thought she had said to the investigator.

The Secretary of Labor brought suit in behalf of the employee for damages and reinstatement in her position. At the trial, the employer could not

¹¹ Article 15 of the Migrant Labor Agreement specifies that employers shall pay their Mexican contract workers "not less than the prevailing wage rate paid to domestic workers for similar work. . . . The determination of this prevailing wage rate shall be made by Secretary of Labor."

¹² 7 U.S.C. 1463.

¹³ *Mitchell v. Equitable Beneficial Life, Health, and Accident Co.* (U. S. D. C., N. J., Jan. 17, 1958, and Mar. 11, 1958).

satisfactorily show that either her statement to the investigator or to him were misinterpretations of the true facts. Also, his objections to the employee's work performance were admittedly formulated after her discharge and immediately before trial.

The court found that there was no proof establishing that the employee was engaged in work covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. It held, however, that section 15 (a) (3) of the act renders unlawful the discharge of "any employee" for giving information to the Government "whether or not such employee is engaged in the performance of work which is covered by the act." As the Wage-Hour Administrator is charged with the

responsibility of making investigations to determine whether employees are engaged in activities covered by the act, a contrary interpretation would allow an employer to fire employees whose work was subsequently determined not subject to the act, merely because they cooperated with an agency of the Government during an investigation. According to the court, the language of the act and the legislative history were clearly against such a result.

In lieu of reinstatement of the employee, who currently had a lesser paying job, the court gave the employer the option of a lump-sum settlement or back-pay damages and conditional reinstatement of the employee for 1 year.

Conferences and Institutes, June 16 to July 15, 1958

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
June 16-18...	Seminars on (1) Principles and Practices of Personnel Administration; and (2) Supervisory Development Methods. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
June 18-20...	Seminars on (1) The Job of Department Head; and (2) Personnel Compensation and Motivation in the Small Company. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
June 22-27...	Conferences on (1) Supervision of Engineers; (2) Supervision of Office Personnel; and (3) Wage and Salary Administration. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
June 26-27...	Seminar on Management Development—Appraisal Interview and Review. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
July 6-12....	Institute on Union Health and Insurance Programs. <i>Sponsor:</i> School for Workers, University of Wisconsin.	Madison, Wis.
July 13-Aug. 1.	Twelfth Annual Summer National Training Laboratory in Group Development. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Education Association, Division of Adult Education.	Bethel, Maine
July 14-18....	Sixth Annual Labor Education Institute. <i>Sponsor:</i> Institute of Industrial Relations, West Virginia University.	Morgantown, W. Va.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

March 3, 1958

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT denied review, thus leaving in effect the decisions of the lower court, in the following cases:

1. *Truck Drivers and Helpers Local 728 v. National Labor Relations Board*. The union illegally picketed the places of business shared by a struck employer and secondary employers, after the latter refused to stop doing business with the primary employer, because it failed to inform the neutral employees that the picketing was not aimed at their employers. (See Chron. item for Oct. 28, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957.)

2. *Ruth Elkhorn Coal, Inc. v. Mitchell*. The "open market" exemption of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act does not apply to the soft-coal industry and, therefore, the Secretary of Labor has authority to set prevailing minimum wage rates for Government contractors under the act. (See Chron. item for Sept. 19, 1957, MLR, Nov. 1957.)

March 5

THE MAHONING COUNTY, OHIO, common pleas court ruled, contrary to the views of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation (see Chron. item for May 15, 1956, MLR, July 1956), that supplemental unemployment benefits payable under the SUB plan negotiated by the Steelworkers and major steel companies do not constitute remuneration under the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Law and may be paid to laid-off workers without reducing State benefits for which they may become eligible. The court held that the State law "does not forbid but permits" operation of the plan. (See also p. 543 of this issue.)

MEMBERS of 7 fur workers' locals in the Fur and Leather Department of the Meat Cutters ratified a 3-year contract with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., in New York City, calling for weekly wage increases for about 7,500 workers. Other terms included abolishing of a two-wage system under which the pay of workers, principally those earning more than \$150 a week, was cut in slack season. (See also p. 537 of this issue.)

March 6

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Tennessee ruled in *Lewis v. Fentress Coal and Coke Co., Inc.*, that the United Mine Workers' existing national bituminous-coal wage agreement calling for union security "to the extent . . . permitted

by law" was effective in Tennessee insofar as it did not violate the State's "right to work" law, and that, therefore, its dues and assessment checkoff provision was valid in the State since checkoffs are not prohibited by this or any other State law. The court further ordered the employer to pay delinquent assessments to the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund.

March 11

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION and 5 women's dress manufacturers associations in New York and 6 nearby States reached 3-year agreements, subsequently ratified by the employers, featuring an 8-percent wage increase. (See also p. 537 of this issue.)

THE PLUMBERS UNION ratified 1-year agreements with several employer associations in Chicago, affecting about 6,700 workers and calling for hourly wage increases of 20 cents for journeymen, 10 to 19 cents for apprentices, 25 cents for foremen, and 30 cents for superintendents, effective June 2, 1958. (See also p. 538 of this issue.)

March 12

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Chicago, in *J. I. Case Co. v. NLRB*, upheld a Board decision that the firm violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to furnish a union representing its employees with wage and other information pertinent to time study and job evaluation, even though the union requested it at a time when neither grievances nor negotiations were pending, because the information was relevant to the union's obligation to police and administer its contract with the employer. (See also p. 530 of this issue.)

MEETING AT CHICAGO with representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), Teamster President James R. Hoffa pledged his union to help the longshoremen organize the Great Lakes ports when the St. Lawrence Seaway expansion is completed. As detailed by the ILA president, Capt. William V. Bradley, the "oral" agreement on joint organizational campaigns covers, besides the Great Lakes, also the southern ports and Puerto Rico. Warehouse workers at points of receiving or shipping goods by water will be considered longshoremen, and those inland, teamsters. (See also p. 542 of this issue.)

THE International Association of Machinists announced that its members had voted (5-3) by referendum to create a special strike fund paying benefits of \$35 a week to members on strike, and to raise per capita tax from \$1.30 to \$2 a month, with 50 cents of the increase to be earmarked for the fund. (See also p. 542 of this issue.)

March 13

AN AFL-CIO-sponsored economic and legislative conference ended a 3-day meeting in Washington, D. C., after its delegates had called on various members of Congress to urge speedy legislative relief of unemployment. (See also p. 538 of this issue.)

March 14

IN DALLAS, TEX., the United Auto Workers and the Chance Vought Aircraft, Inc. (a division of the United Aircraft Corp.), reached a 2-year agreement calling for wage increases ranging from 8 to 11 cents an hour and other improvements for about 10,000 workers, plus a reopening in 1959 on wages. (See also p. 537 of this issue.)

March 16

THE AFL-CIO-monitored United Textile Workers (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958) ended its 2-day special convention in Washington, D. C., having elected a new slate of officers headed by George Baldanzi and Francis Schaufenbil, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. (See also p. 539 of this issue.)

March 20

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, acting under the Public Contracts Act, established new minimum hourly wage rates of \$1.20 for experienced workers and \$1.15 for beginners with 3 months or less experience in the scientific, industrial, and laboratory instruments industry, effective April 15.

March 24

THE Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field submitted to the Senate an interim report on the first year of its work, including the committee's findings, general conclusions, and legislative recommendations designed to insure union democracy and control of union funds. (For text of recommendations, see pp. 518-520 of this issue.) The report contained separate views of Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, who resigned from the committee a week later. (See also p. 541 of this issue.)

Following its investigation of the United Automobile Workers' 4-year-old strike against the Kohler Co. in Kohler, Wis. (see p. 539 of this issue), the McClellan committee opened hearings on the violence that marked the union's 1955 strike at the Perfect Circle Corp.'s plant in New Castle, Ind.

THE International Union of Operating Engineers revoked trusteeship over 5 of its locals—3 in New York and 1 each in Massachusetts and Montana, effective March 31. The locals were directed to conduct their affairs according to the international constitution until their new bylaws are

adopted and become effective, and to elect officers in June 1958. The action is the first taken under the cleanup program of the union's new president, Joseph J. Delaney (see Chron. item for Feb. 6, 1958, MLR, Apr. 1958).

March 25

THE FLIGHT ENGINEERS signed a 5-year contract with American Airlines, featuring a provision that engineers without pilot training might be employed on future jet airliners. The other terms included a 10-percent flight pay increase and a reopening on wages after 3 years. (See Chron. item for Jan. 21, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958.)

March 27

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK approved a bill raising maximum weekly unemployment compensation benefits from \$36 to \$45, retroactive to July 1, 1957, and providing that the benefits should be half of a worker's weekly wage up to that maximum. The maximum tax rates for employers, applicable primarily to seasonal industries, were set at 3 percent of payroll in 1959 and 3.2 percent in 1960.

THE Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor penalized the International Terminal Operating Co., Inc., one of the country's largest stevedores, with a 90-day license suspension or a fine of \$10,000 for violating the Waterfront Compact by discharging, in 1955, a hiring agent and 7 dockers upon demand, backed by a work stoppage, of the International Longshoremen's Association. Luis A. Quivus, the ILA steward responsible for the stoppage, was suspended for 30 days.

March 28

THE Federal court of appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, in *Fuqua v. United Steelworkers*, laid aside a district court decision declaring unconstitutional an ordinance requiring the licensing of labor organizers (see Chron. item for June 10, 1957, MLR, Aug. 1957). The appeals court held that Federal court interference in a case of criminal prosecution of two violators of the ordinance was unwarranted since the ordinance allowed no subjective discretion to any city official in issuing a license and, thus, there was no clear and imminent danger of irreparable injury to the defendants. Furthermore, the court held, the constitutionality of the ordinance could have been determined in a civil proceeding in State courts had the defendants procured the required licenses and then claimed refunds.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

Most of the approximately 105,000 dressmakers who had walked out on February 24 in the first industrywide strike in the dress industry in 25 years returned to work by March 12, after the 5 major employer associations ratified agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on March 11. At the end of March, however, 8,000 workers—primarily in Pennsylvania—continued on strike against certain jobbers and contractors who had left the employer associations. The 3-year contracts provided a direct pay raise of 8 percent (the first general increase in almost 5 years); overtime for pieceworkers after 7 hours a day and 35 hours a week instead of 40 hours;¹ extension of 6½ paid holidays to all pieceworkers beginning in 1959; and a severance pay plan. Under this plan, the employers agreed to contribute 0.5 percent of payroll for severance pay beginning in 1958, with benefits beginning in 1960. On the issue of contract enforcement, the companies agreed to recognize work stoppages at shops that failed to make pension or welfare payments on time, and tightened procedures were also set up to discourage nonunion work and abuses of the jobber-contract shop arrangements. The companies also agreed to sew union labels on all dresses made under union conditions. In return, the union agreed to spend up to \$1 million a year to promote sales of union-label dresses.

A 3-year contract covering 7,500 fur workers employed in the New York metropolitan area provided the first general wage increase since mid-1951. Ratified on March 5, the contract was negotiated by the Furriers Joint Council (representing 7 locals of the Fur and Leather Department of the Meat Cutters union) and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. Under the agreement, workers earning \$125 a week or less were to receive a \$6 pay advance, and those earning \$126 but less than \$150 were to have their rates of pay

increased by \$5. In addition, the union reported that about 1,650 workers would benefit from increases ranging from \$6 to \$30 a week in minimum wage rates. The dual wage system under which pay is reduced during the slack season was eliminated; this change, according to the union, will benefit principally those employees earning more than \$150 a week.

Negotiations at major West Coast aircraft plants continued in March with most of the contracts—which expired during the month—being continued on a day-to-day basis. Elsewhere, two divisions of the United Aircraft Corp. concluded contract talks. At Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn., members of the United Auto Workers ratified a new contract with the company's Sikorsky Division calling for hourly advances in pay ranging from 9 to 14 cents. Concluded on February 16 and affecting about 6,500 workers, the 2-year pact called for an 8th paid holiday (the day after Christmas in 1958 and the day before Christmas the following year to provide 4-day weekends); a \$3-a-day increase in the hospitalization benefits for employees and their dependents; and a wage reopening for the 1959 contract year. In Dallas, Tex., the same union and Chance Vought Aircraft, Inc. (also a division of United Aircraft Corp.), reached agreement on March 14 on wage increases ranging from 8 to 11 cents an hour for about 10,000 workers. Retroactive to March 8 (when the previous agreement expired), the new 2-year contract also provided for liberalized vacation benefits, increased sick and accident benefits, and a reopening in 1959 on wages. Unlike many other UAW aircraft agreements, the expiring contracts did not have cost-of-living escalator clauses.

Three-step wage increases totaling 18 cents an hour in 1958 were scheduled for 4,000 employees represented by various craft unions under the terms of contracts with the Texas Division of the Dow Chemical Co. in mid-February. Wage rates were increased by 5 cents retroactive to February 3; increases of 7 cents in June and 6 cents in December, 1958, were also provided. In addition to a wage reopening in June 1959, the amendments included an 8th holiday (Washington's Birthday), and improved vacation benefits. The existing

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ Weekworkers were already receiving overtime after 35 hours.

3-year contracts, which were scheduled to run until June 1, 1959, were extended another year to June 1, 1960.

Wage increases averaging 12 cents an hour were negotiated in early March for almost 3,000 employees of Merck and Co., Inc., at its plants in Philadelphia and Danville, Pa., and Rahway, N. J. The 26-month contracts, which were negotiated by representatives of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, included wage reopenings on May 1, 1959; improved vacation benefits; new severance pay plans providing 1 week of pay after 6 months' service, up to a maximum of 12 weeks' pay after 25 years for employees at the company's Danville and Rahway plants (a similar plan had been in effect for several years at its Philadelphia area plants); and liberalized health insurance plans. All contracts were subject to union membership ratification.

Effective June 2, 1958, wage rates for journeymen plumbers in the Chicago area were to be raised to \$3.73 an hour, reflecting a 20-cent wage increase under contracts negotiated by representatives of the Plumbers union and several employer associations. Affecting about 6,700 workers, the 1-year contracts also included a 10- to 19-cent raise for apprentices, 25 cents for foremen, and 30 cents for superintendents (whose pay scales were to rise to \$4.58 an hour).

In contrast with these situations, some recent collective bargaining developments have resulted in the deferment of the effective date of wage increases negotiated in February and March or decisions to leave rates of pay unchanged. For example, on March 10, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announced they would not seek a wage increase in 1958 for 150,000 members employed in the men's and boys' clothing industry. The union's agreement in this industry—which runs to June 1, 1960—provides for annual wage reopenings. The latest wage increase for these workers was in 1956. In 1957, they obtained an additional paid holiday and increased employer contributions to the health and welfare and pension programs, although rates of pay had been left unchanged. In the cotton garment industry, it was announced that the union would demand the improvements obtained in the men's clothing contracts in 1957. The cotton garment industry contracts, covering 90,000 workers, expire this June. In most apparel trades, in recent years,

general wage increases have not been made annually.

New contracts negotiated in March by the Auto Workers Union and Minneapolis Moline Co. (manufacturer of farm equipment) provided for a 10-cent wage increase which was deferred until November 1, 1958 (the start of the company's next fiscal year). The deferment, according to union negotiators, was in recognition of "adverse business conditions which have led to financial losses by the company." (The company reported a loss of about \$2.2 million for the 3 months ending January 31, compared with a loss of almost \$2 million last year.) The new agreements—affecting 1,700 employees at the firm's Minneapolis and Hopkins, Minn., plants—are scheduled to run to October 1, 1959. The settlement also called for a review of skilled trades classifications in July and a revision of vacation eligibility in 1959.

Vulcan Corp., a manufacturer of wooden heels, signed a 1-year contract with the United Shoe Workers in which changes in wages and other economic issues were waived until July 21, 1958, when talks on wage rates may be reopened. Some inequity adjustments, however, were made. Clarence Barker, president of the union local, said the local's decision was influenced by "the national and local economies" and that the union did "not want to do anything that [would] jeopardize the position of the company or of the union." About 250 employees were affected.

Union Meetings and Recommendations

AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference. Discussion of the business recession occupied much of the labor news during March. Speaking before the AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference (held in Washington, D. C., March 11-13), George Meany, president of the Federation, called upon the Government for "bold, decisive actions . . ." Mr. Meany suggested a tax reduction in order to "pump new purchasing power into the economy," an improvement in the Nation's unemployment insurance system to provide longer periods of benefits, and an increase in defense and public works spending. Mr. Meany also expressed his belief that the business slump could be halted not only by legislative measures but also by raising wages and by changes in business pricing policy to stimulate larger volume of sales.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell told the conference that "we are determined to take whatever action is necessary to help [the unemployed]—including, when necessary, a substantial cut in business and personal taxes." He warned, however, against the dangers of "ill-advised actions" and cautioned that any remedial proposals must "be based upon the facts, . . . reflect the realities of the situation, and bring help to the people and places that need it."

Following the conference, Mr. Meany, and 7 other top officials of the AFL-CIO, met with President Eisenhower to urge a tax cut and other antirecession moves, while delegates to the conference presented their views to members of Congress.

Bakery Workers. In early March, a special convention of the ousted Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union reelected James G. Cross as international president. Mr. Cross was unopposed at the Cincinnati meeting, but delegates from 46 of the 162 locals reportedly attending chose to abstain from voting. Peter Olson, acting secretary-treasurer, was elected to that office, and 16 vice presidents were also elected. The delegates voted to accept 2 constitutional changes (which were recommended by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee): one reducing the terms of officers from 5 to 4 years, and the other providing for conventions every 4 instead of 5 years. The convention also passed a resolution advocating reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO² which has recently chartered the rival American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Textile Workers. In another special convention, representatives of the United Textile Workers of America elected a new slate of officers as the union

took steps toward the cleanup action demanded by the AFL-CIO.³ George Baldanzi⁴ and Francis Schaufenbil were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively; Mr. Schaufenbil had been acting president of the union during the probationary period. UTW officials reaffirmed their pledge to institute financial reforms, and Mr. Baldanzi said that although he believed the union has been cleaned up, "some of the mistakes, some of the loose procedures have to be corrected." AFL-CIO President George Meany, however, was reportedly not pleased with the convention's election and gave the union 6 weeks to show cleanup progress, with the Federation's Executive Council reviewing any corrective steps at its April 29 meeting.

Other Developments

Senate Investigations. In late February, after several delays, the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field began its investigation into the long and bitter dispute between the United Auto Workers and the Kohler Co., of Kohler, Wis. A succession of witnesses with conflicting stories left no doubt as to the extent of feeling and division in the community over the walkout. Some testified they had been "tromped on" by pickets, threatened with beatings, and otherwise intimidated by union members. Senator Barry Goldwater said he saw in this line of testimony evidence that "violence is the cornerstone of strikes in this organization [UAW] and in the CIO." He added that the company's stocking of arms in 1952 when the UAW had signed its first contract, had "ample justification" because of a record of 37 deaths during 13 strikes by unions of the CIO, to which the UAW belonged.

In discussion on the floor of the Senate on March 18, Senator Paul Douglas stated that in a 9-year period (1937 to 1946) most of the deaths arising from strikes were either strikers or strike supporters. Mr. Douglas also pointed out that in only one of the deaths was the UAW involved, "and in that case, the man who died was a member of the UAW, and he was a striker . . ." Senator Goldwater later said that although he did not accept the union's contention that the company had refused to bargain in good faith, he would, if he had been in Mr. Kohler's place, "have been

² The union was expelled by the AFL-CIO at its December 1956 convention for alleged corruption on the part of Cross and other top officers. The expulsion action took place after the union indicated unwillingness to comply with an AFL-CIO Executive Council cleanup directive barring Mr. Cross from holding office. See *Monthly Labor Review*, February and March 1958, pp. 147-148 and 301, respectively.

³ The union had been under probation by the AFL-CIO since December following charges of misuse of union funds by some of its former leaders. See *The Second Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, pp. 148-149); and also *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1958, p. 72.

⁴ In May 1952, after having lost a bid for presidency of the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA-CIO), Mr. Baldanzi left the union to accept the post of national director of organization for the rival UTW. Several TWUA locals voted to follow Mr. Baldanzi into the UTW.

more conciliatory" after the courts prohibited mass picketing in 1954.

Allan Graskamp, president of the Kohler local, testified that the only violence he knew of first hand "was levied against me myself." Mr. Graskamp confirmed that there had been mass picketing for several weeks in 1954, when the strike first began, because the workers "remembered back to 1934 when there was a strike at Kohler and 2 people were killed and 47 wounded." Mr. Graskamp denied that there had been any physical restraint of employees who desired to enter the plant, while Robert Burkhart, an international representative of the union, said that he had "seen more violence in the New York subway than in the Kohler picket line."

A Wisconsin Circuit Court Judge testified that early in the dispute he and other public figures tried to get a reasonable settlement by arbitration, but the company balked. UAW officials advised the Senate committee that the union was willing "at any time" to place the strike issues in the hands of arbitrators; Kohler representatives refused on the grounds that this would permit "outsiders" to set company policy.

Appearances of two major witnesses—Herbert V. Kohler (the company's president) and Walter P. Reuther (president of the UAW)—was delayed until late in March. On March 26, Mr. Kohler came before the committee and asserted that he would bargain in good faith with agents of the majority of his employees, but that he no longer regarded the UAW as representative of the majority. (No representation election can be conducted until the National Labor Relations Board issues its decision on unfair labor practice charges which are pending against the company.⁵) Mr. Kohler also said he would not agree to arbitrate disciplinary discharges, which has been one of the union's demands.

As the final witness in the Senate committee's current hearings, Mr. Reuther accused the Kohler Co. of failing to bargain in good faith, "preparation for war instead of peace," and hiring informants and spies. The UAW president conceded, however, that mass picketing of the plant in 1954 was "improper" and that "violence never settled anything."

On March 24, in the midst of the Kohler testimony, the Senate committee issued a report based on its first year's work, in which it urged remedial

legislation in 5 areas. The committee stressed that its findings were in "no way intended to reflect on the overwhelming majority of the labor unions and businessmen of this Nation of whose integrity the committee is firmly convinced." It did, however, warn that the disclosures of the committee should pose a "danger signal to other unions" and declared it to be in the interest of "both labor and management to take the initiative and clean up situations within their own ranks." Briefly, the report called for legislation designed to: (1) regulate and control all pension, health, and welfare funds; (2) regulate and control union funds; (3) insure union democracy; (4) curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes; and (5) give State agencies jurisdiction over "no man's land" in labor-management relations where the National Labor Relations Board refuses to exercise its jurisdiction.⁶

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell commented that he was "pleased to see that so far as they go, the legislative recommendations . . . generally follow the proposals President Eisenhower made to Congress 2 months ago."⁷

Regarding the activities of 5 unions⁸ (as well as those of several management consultants and a number of employers) that it had studied during its first year, the committee reached 11 conclusions. Their conclusions were that there had been: (1) a lack of democratic procedures; (2) abuse of union power in placing local unions under trusteeship; (3) labor-management collusion; (4) misuse of union funds (which reportedly amounted to some \$10 million spread over 15 years); (5) violence in labor-management disputes; (6) illegal and improper activities in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act on the part of certain managements; (7) abuse of organizational picketing; (8) infiltration of gangsters and hoodlums into some labor unions; (9) an extensive "no man's land" in labor-management relations; (10) laxity on the part of certain law-enforcement officers; and (11) some members of the legal profession who had "played a dubious role in their relationships with officials of some unions."

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1495.

⁶ For text of recommendations, see Legislative Recommendations of the McClellan Committee, pp. 518-520, this issue.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, January and March 1958, pp. 45-47 and 300, respectively.

⁸ The Allied Industrial Workers; Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Operating Engineers; Teamsters; and United Textile Workers.

In a strong condemnation of the committee, AFL-CIO President George Meany called the report "a disgraceful example of the use of sensationalism in an attempt to smear the trade union movement," and added that he found it to be "little more than a publicity-seeking document." Senator Pat McNamara—the only member of the committee to disagree with the report—filed a dissent charging the effect of the report was "to frame a blanket indictment against the labor movement."⁹

In a special finding, the committee denounced the Teamsters union as "a major threat to the economy and to law enforcement in the United States." The report labeled James R. Hoffa as "a dangerous influence in the labor movement" who "runs a hoodlum empire . . . dedicated to the proposition that no thug need starve if there is a Teamster payroll handy." Of former president Dave Beck, the report said he "viciously abused" the trust of the members and "in the final instance he capitulated to the forces within the union who promoted the interest of racketeers and hoodlums."

Before the Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare—which met to hold hearings on the McClellan committee proposals—Labor Secretary Mitchell suggested that hearings be held on a broader basis to include other aspects of the Administration's labor program.¹⁰ Mr. Mitchell said that "no single legislative change, or even one or two changes, would serve as a panacea for all the kinds of irregularities and abuses that have come to light." These views were challenged by Senator Irving M. Ives and Senator John F. Kennedy, subcommittee chairman, who expressed their belief that introducing a "comprehensive" program might end in no legislation at all.

AFL-CIO President George Meany made a statement before the subcommittee disagreeing strongly with most of the proposed legislation. Mr. Meany criticized as "discriminatory" a proposal to require officers and employees of a labor union to file personal financial reports that would be open to the public, and asked why, if such

provisions were enacted, "similar reports should not be required of members of Congress and important Federal Government officials." Senator Kennedy expressed disappointment over Meany's views and said he ought to "suggest reasonable alternatives . . . that the friends of labor can support."

Union Disputes. Several events reflecting lack of harmony within the labor movement occurred during March. On the West Coast, an organization was set up to challenge the American Federation of Musicians as exclusive bargaining agent for musicians in the motion picture industry. Cecil F. Read, chairman of the newly formed Musicians Guild of America, announced that the group planned to petition the NLRB for an election. Mr. Read—who was expelled from the AFM in 1956, reportedly for his opposition to Mr. Petrillo, president of the AFM—said the new union would at first limit its activities to the motion picture industry, but eventually intended to challenge the AFM in other fields such as radio, television, and phonograph recording.

Across the continent, an insurgent group of members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots union took control of a meeting of local No. 88 in New York City, and elected a new slate of local officers in protest against alleged improper activities on the part of some of its officers. However, on March 25, the New York State Supreme Court ordered removal of the insurgent group on the grounds that the rump election was "not in accordance with the union's constitution," and ordered that property and assets of the local be turned over to Roy D. Lurvey, the president of the international union who was appointed trustee of the unit.

Discontent among skilled tradesmen over differentials between skilled and unskilled workers was expressed during the month as 2 unions—the Society of Skilled Trades and the American Federation of Skilled Crafts—filed bargaining election petitions with the National Labor Relations Board on behalf of skilled craft units at the A. C. Spark Plug and Cadillac divisions of General Motors Corp. With the GM-UAW contract expiring May 29, these petitions could prolong contract settlement (especially for the workers on whose behalf the petitions have been filed).

⁹ On March 31, Senator McNamara announced his resignation from the committee because he had "more important things to do, comparatively, than waste my time on that committee."

¹⁰ See footnote 7.

Other Union Developments. The International Association of Machinists announced on March 12 that its members had voted to create a special defense fund that would pay benefits of \$35 a week to members engaged in an authorized strike. Under the constitutional amendment approved by the members, the portion of each member's dues going to the international will be increased from \$1.30 to \$2 a month, of which 50 cents will be set aside in the special fund. Payments from the fund are to begin after \$2 million has accumulated. (Previous strike benefits were \$10 a week.) Eric Peterson, secretary-treasurer of the IAM, said the vote was 5 to 3 in favor, with a plurality of over 44,000 votes; a November 1956 referendum had defeated the measure by a narrow margin.¹¹

At the annual convention of the Carpenters' Western Council, delegates voted that in the event of a strike each member of nonstriking locals would be assessed \$1 a day (up to \$5 weekly) for a strike fund. The assessment vote followed the delegates' earlier decision to seek a 31-cent-an-hour "package" increase for its members employed by the lumber industry on the West Coast. Included in the union's proposal was a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, 10 cents for health and welfare benefits, and 6 cents for paid holidays. The union announced that at the conclusion of its current bargaining talks, any money remaining in the strike fund would be refunded to the local unions on a prorated basis.

The Teamsters union announced in mid-March pledges of cooperation with two unaffiliated unions—the Laundry Workers International and the International Longshoremen's Association. In the case of the former union, the Teamsters signed a mutual aid and assistance pact calling for coordination of organizing efforts; but the agreement with the ILA—according to its President William V. Bradley—was an oral one.¹² The IBT-ILA agreement calls for mutual cooperation in organizing campaigns in the Great Lakes, the South, and Puerto Rico. The issue of jurisdiction over warehousemen was reportedly resolved by an agreement that men handling goods received or shipped by water are to be regarded as longshoremen; those in "inland" warehouses will be considered within the Teamsters' jurisdiction.

In an unusual election campaign procedure, an arbitrator ruled that all nominees for the post of secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 584 in

New York City would have the right to send campaign circulars to the homes of the local's members. The decision arose from a dispute between the local's executive board and several anti-administration candidates over the availability of the local's membership records. Under the ruling, the membership list and address plates were placed in temporary custody of the American Arbitration Association, which mailed the candidates' literature. On March 27, election results were announced, with Ike Bogin—a Hoffa supporter—succeeding to the post.

On the grounds that it was the Government's policy not to interfere in matters of collective bargaining, Secretary of Labor Mitchell refused the request of the Communications Workers of America that he appoint a factfinding board to pass on the union's bargaining demands.¹³ Subsequently, the union appealed to President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers to study its demands. The CWA president, Joseph A. Beirne, explained that his union was seeking to follow Mr. Eisenhower's advice "on helping to end the spreading recession." However, Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the council, declined the union's offer also because it would be "intervening . . . in collective bargaining relationships." He did, nonetheless, add that he, together with his colleagues, would "be happy to discuss . . ." with the union any uncertainty it might feel "as to the relation between unit labor cost increases and price inflation . . ."

Mr. Beirne also urged that the union's members employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its affiliates take advantage of the company's offer, made on January 15, to set aside for purchase by employees, 7 million shares of stock over a 5-year period. Under the plan, employees may buy stock at 85 percent of its market value. Mr. Beirne declared that "union members have invested their time, energy, talents, and skills in the business. They should not be afraid to invest their money. . ."

On March 31, New York City Mayor Robert W. Wagner signed an executive order granting city employees many of the collective bargaining rights enjoyed by workers in private industry. Under the new code, civil-service workers are guaranteed

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1957, p. 208.

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, p. 423.

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 297.

the right to join unions of their own choosing, and organizations designated by a majority of the employees in their bargaining units will receive exclusive bargaining rights, including grievance adjustments. Minority unions, however, will retain the right to present to city officials the views and requests of their members. The plan, which was initially expected to affect almost 100,000 employees in departments directly responsible to the Mayor, excludes employees of the Board of Education, the Transit Authority, and uniformed policemen (the latter pending a hearing on special problems of the force). Mayor Wagner expressed confidence that the program would lead to "more harmonious, mature, and responsible relations between the city and its employees."

An opinion issued by the NLRB on March 27 outlined conditions under which a union may operate a hiring hall in agreement with an employer without violating the closed shop prohibition of the Taft-Hartley Act. To operate a legal hiring hall, the Board declared that the basis for sending a person to a job may be "any selective standard or criterion which an employer could lawfully utilize in selecting from among job seekers." Such an agreement with an employer, the Board declared, would be nondiscriminatory if the selection were not based on union membership in any way; if the employer retained the right to reject any applicant sent by the union; and if adequate notices were posted "relating to the functioning of the hiring arrangement. . ." ¹⁴ The Board's statement followed a decision in a case brought by a laborer against the Hod Carriers' Union and the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., in which the plaintiff had let his union membership lapse and had subsequently been unable to obtain work through the Hod Carriers' hiring hall. The Board had ruled this to be illegal encouragement of a labor organization in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act on the grounds that "the union [was] free to pick and choose on any basis it [saw] fit" who should be employed.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans. In Ohio, Common Pleas Judge Erskin Maiden, Jr., ruled that the State's unemployed workers may collect private unemployment benefits without reducing the State's unemployment compensation for which they may be eligible. The court's decision arose from a test case in which four steel companies and the Steelworkers union contested a ruling by the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, which had said that any SUB payments must be deducted from State unemployment insurance payments.¹⁵ State compensation officials and Governor C. William O'Neill called for an immediate appeal of the court ruling.

Operation of an alternative SUB plan in Indiana ¹⁶ was threatened as questions arose over the legality of that plan. Since Indiana law renders it illegal for laid-off workers to receive simultaneous payment of private and public unemployment compensation, the companies and the Steelworkers devised a plan whereby workers would initially receive benefits of approximately 65 percent of take-home pay from the SUB funds. When, however, the outlays of the funds reached a given level, payments from the private funds would be made every fourth week; during the other 3 weeks, workers would receive State unemployment benefits. The Indiana Employment Security Division questioned this latter method of payment and decided to set up a test case in late March to determine the legality of this second phase; namely, whether the fourth week's payment was "deductible income" (in which case it would be considered as earnings and hence deducted from State payments), or was designed to cover just that 1 week and was not predicated on the amount the State has paid. If the latter was the case, then—according to the manager of the division's Gary, Ind., office—it "conceivably could be all right."

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, p. iv.

¹⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, p. 830.

¹⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1502.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

Labor Union Theories in America—Background and Development. By Mark Perlman. Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson and Co., 1958. xv, 313 pp. \$6.

The literature on the why, how, and whither of labor unionism in America is not inaptly described by the author as "a jungle of individual interpretations." The purpose of his study is to classify, summarize, and assess this literature. The task (which must have been at times unutterably boring) has been attacked with vigor and thoroughness.

The author classifies the "theories" or "basic interpretations" of the labor movement into five groups: 1. Unionism as a moral institution (Richard T. Ely, Monsignor John Ryan). 2. Unionism as a revolutionary institution (Marxism, represented variously from right to left by Max Hayes, Victor Berger, Daniel De Leon, Eugene V. Debs, William Z. Foster, and others, with comments on William D. Haywood and the Industrial Workers of the World). 3. Unionism as a psychological reaction (Robert F. Hoxie, Carleton H. Parker, and Frank Tannenbaum). 4. Unionism as a welfare institution (Jacob A. Hollander, George E. Barnett, David A. McCabe and others who drew their inspiration from the Webbs, Pigou, Hobson and other British). 5. Unionism as part of the democratic process (Henry Carter Adams and the Wisconsin group, with special emphasis on John R. Commons and Selig Perlman).

This classification is one of the chief virtues of the work. It helps set forth usefully the relative importance of the many streams of thought which have made up American labor theory. It under-

lines the conclusion that the attempts to transplant European theories bodily were never successful.

But there are always dangers in classification if it is pushed too far, and this occasionally happens. For example, Norman Ware is treated as a sort of afterthought to "unionism as a revolutionary institution." The label Unionism as Part of the Democratic Process, used for the Wisconsin theory (as represented by Selig Perlman), inevitably prejudices one of the central issues. Many writers outside the Wisconsin group would have argued that their theories were more profoundly based on democratic theory than the Wisconsin theory.

For the most part, the treatment of the several theories is objective and perspective and in the case of the Wisconsin group, full of insight and affection. The principal exception is the treatment of the leftwing Socialists and the Communists. The author is undoubtedly correct that Marxism was never successfully transplanted to this continent, that the socialist left was often hopelessly doctrinaire and unrealistic, and that as a consequence it was organizationally unsuccessful. His personal predilection for the "pragmatism" of the Wisconsin school makes him attribute less significance to leftwing theories than seems reasonable. For example, he says of William Z. Foster at one point that he "directed a membership campaign . . . and actually organized about 200,000 Chicago packinghouse employees. This success inspired Foster to undertake the organization of the steel industry. After a short period of preparation, Foster called a nationwide steel strike which ultimately proved completely unsuccessful. Foster, as might have been expected, found himself blacklisted. He then turned on Gompers and blamed the failure on him, although Gompers, who distrusted Foster, had been dubious about the management of the strike from the start." This summary, presented as part of the background for Foster's writings, is probably the shortest and most inaccurate account of the 1919 steel strike that will ever be written.

How relevant is this kind of study? The author himself sees this as the central question. "The justification for this study lies principally in the usefulness which older studies have for an understanding of the current American labor movement . . . It is both a stocktaking of the wealth of

literature. . . . on the major explanations of American unionism . . . and a discussion of the relevance of that literature to present thinking."

The case for relevance is not well made. By far the least satisfactory chapter is the final one, *Assaying the Five Theories*. To take one example, Carleton Parker, who treated unionism as a psychological response to an unfriendly environment, is described a "precursor of the personnel-management movement." But is this so? Is it not likely that the present personnel-management movement, with its human relations emphasis, would be just exactly the same without any of the authors mentioned in this work? The question is, what can be found in the labor theory literature prior to 1930 (which is in effect as far as the book goes) which explains the present relationship between employers and unions or between union leaders and the members? On the whole, a curious student of the current labor scene would be disappointed with his findings. It is in the historical and descriptive work of the Commons group at Wisconsin that one finds the insights, the explanations of origins, and some sense of motivation. The movement is too complex for capsulizing, and one feels, as he reads this work, that when the researchers stopped gathering facts and attempted to generalize, they had for the most part ceased being useful.

—GEORGE W. BROOKS

International Brotherhood of Pulp,
Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

Segments of the Economy, 1956—A Symposium.

By Kenneth E. Boulding and others. Cleveland, Case Institute of Technology, 1957. 314 pp. \$3, Howard Allen, Inc., Cleveland.

For the first time, in this volume, the lectures presented to university teachers in economics participating in the summertime Economics-in-Action Program at the Case Institute of Technology are made generally available to the public. Aside from the substantive merit of the lectures, the volume is of interest because of its testimony to the independence of academic thought in the United States as evidenced in a program sponsored jointly by a large corporation and a university. Represented in the volume are Professors Kenneth Boulding, Yale Brozen, Wilford Eiteman, Fritz Machlup, Neil Chamberlain,

and Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Ewan Clague.

Boulding is concerned with the limitations to economics as a science deriving from its analogies to Newtonian mechanics. This, of course, is no new complaint. But despite attempts to impart biological and sociological concepts to economics, the "Keynesian system is just as mechanical as that of Walras, the principal difference being that the Keynesian system is clumsier, and therefore more useful to clumsy people in a clumsy world." On the economists' own grounds, Boulding finds a second cause of complaint in the overemphasis on the concept of income and income flows and a failure to give explicit recognition to the importance of asset processes in economic analysis. To this he attributes shortcomings of perception in consumption, firm, and price theories and particularly the difficulties of macroeconomics in explaining the distribution of national income between labor and nonlabor income.

In other essays, Boulding and Machlup are both concerned with various aspects of the future of capitalism. Boulding is optimistic that whatever governmental action may be necessary can be "largely 'cybernetic' and regulative." Following Max Weber and Schumpeter, he sees more difficult problems for capitalism in the sociological environment. He stresses particularly that the market, which makes for freedom, may be lacking in a "human bond more complex than an across-the-counter relationship." In this context, his discussion of the corporation and what is called human relations is the kind of speculation, cutting across the borders of religion and politics, that we have come to expect from him.

Machlup's concern about the future of capitalism is expressed at the end of two lectures on economic development. The first is a survey, quite possibly the best to be found within the limits of 27 pages, of the whole range of questions dealing with economic development, summarized in the form of paradoxes and dilemmas—conflicting definitions, conflicting objectives, conflicting recommendations, and conflicting theories. The second examines the question whether economic development requires central planning. The four main arguments that can be advanced in its favor may or may not be convincing, and clearly are not to Machlup. But where countries have made the decision to begin with public enterprise and public

investment, Machlup believes more is to be gained by keeping the road "open for free enterprise to develop side by side with public enterprise" than by "angry and hostile opposition to public development planning."

The lectures by Professor Chamberlain represent more than a mere summarization of the drift of research and analysis in the field of labor economics in the last 15 years; it is a critical appraisal that brings together and makes much sense out of what often appeared irreconcilable controversy. In this, he largely follows Reynolds and Reder in bringing together the conflicting approaches of Dunlop and Ross to wage theory. He then guides the reader through the research on the influence of unions on relative wage rates. It is much more than an annotated bibliography, but this would be a valuable contribution in itself. "It is not surprising," he concludes, "to find that the power of unions to secure persisting and widening advantages for their members, relative to other workers, is probably not very great," and finds the explanation in that their market power depends in large part on the market power of their counterpart business units, which are subject to competition "more effective than the simple price competition of orthodox theory."

—CHARLES D. STEWART

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, U. S. Department of Labor

First Report [of the British] Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1958. 75 pp. 2s.

In August 1957, the British Government created a three-man council with the following terms of reference: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices, to keep under review changes in prices, productivity, and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries, and profits) and to report thereon from time to time." The membership of the Council consists of Lord Cohen, a jurist; Sir Dennis Robertson, an economist; and Sir Harold Howitt, an accountant.

The formation of the Council resulted from increasing concern with the persistence of strong inflationary tendencies in the British economy. Unlike our own Council of Economic Advisers,

the functions of the British Council do not appear to include direct assistance and advice to the Government on economic policy. Indirectly, its influence on policy may prove substantial.

In preparing its initial report, the Council consulted extensively with representatives of governmental departments, employer organizations, and the Trades Union Congress. It also obtained memoranda from more than a dozen economists. This first report undoubtedly will be read widely for its clear account of postwar economic developments in Great Britain, and for its analysis of the problems of employment, price level stability, and economic growth.

Briefly, and at some risk of distortion, the Council views the postwar inflation as arising primarily from excessive money demand for goods and services. Trade union pressure for wage increases "may have great importance for the near future even if it should be of less importance than some people suppose in explaining the recent past." It is suggested that the resolute Government action in September 1957, when the central bank discount rate was raised to 7 percent and the commercial banks, in effect were directed to ration credit, should have been taken 2 years earlier. If downward pressure on total demand is to be maintained, some of the pressure probably should be shifted from investment to consumption.

Reduction in the intensity of demand, will tend to moderate claims for upward wage adjustments and increase employer resistance to such claims. Wage increases if granted in 1958 should "be substantially below the average of the last few years." The Council rejects the proposal that it announce a percentage figure by which average money wages could increase during the year without inflationary effects; there would be "a real danger that the prescribed average would always become a minimum, and the process of wage inflation therefore built into the system." With respect to prices and profits, the Council urges reconsideration of the present authority of individual companies to enforce maintenance of resale prices; it suggests also that capital expansion be financed to a lesser extent through retained company earnings.

There will be interest in the discussion of the object of policy with respect to the price level. The Council is inclined to believe that general stability is the most practical goal; a slowly rising

price level, even with universal income escalation, is rejected. Certain circumstances may produce a rise in the retail price index (e. g., a sharp rise in the cost of imported foods or raw materials) that cannot readily be avoided by domestic measures. In these cases, in the Council's view, the effect on real income should be shared by all groups in the population.

—H. M. DOUTY

Bureau of Labor Statistics

It Pays To Be Healthy: A World Renowned Physician Guides You to Success, Happiness, and Health in Your Work. By Robert Collier Page, M.D. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1957. 285 pp. \$4.95.

Toward Better Personal Adjustment. By Harold W. Bernard. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. 454 pp., bibliography. \$5.50.

These two books are concerned with health. Both are inspirational in nature. In *It Pays To Be Healthy*, Robert Collier Page, a management medical consultant and a specialist in occupational medicine, writes of medical problems facing those in the business world. The book starts with a general discussion of normal health and the role it plays in the individual's work. Dr. Page describes functional disorders and tells the reader to avoid them by acquiring "the knack of honest self-analysis." Practical medical advice is offered on such health problems as the tension headache, obesity, problem drinking, various psychiatric states, and ulcers—"the service badge of competition." Of particular interest is his sage advice for the wife of the ambitious businessman. Fourteen "positive day-to-day techniques of living" are presented to the wives for "thought and action." Also included is an enlightening chapter on how to deal with job problems and some excellent suggestions for choosing doctors, as well as a discussion of various aspects of the medical examination. The book ends with a forward looking section on retirement.

Toward Better Personal Adjustment is designed as a text for college students. It covers such areas as the individual and mental health and the adjustment of the college student. The chapter on Occupational Adjustment is of particular interest.

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Accident Prevention

Protecting Youth from Work Hazards. By Miriam Fuhrman. (In Occupational Outlook, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1958, pp. 19-23. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

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Local Transit Operating Employees, July 1, 1957, and Trend, 1929-57 (Bull. 1229, 11 pp., 15 cents); *Motor-truck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1957, and Trend, 1936-57* (Bull. 1230, 40 pp., 30 cents). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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Union Conventions, June 16 to July 15, 1958

Date	National and international unions	Place
June 16.....	Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.)..	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 16.....	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	Detroit, Mich.
June 28.....	National Federation of Salaried Unions (Ind.).....	Asheville, N. C.
Date	State federations	Place
June 19.....	Wyoming State AFL-CIO.....	Rawlins.
June 26.....	Maine State Federated Labor Council.....	Bangor.

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² This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A.—Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1958							1957 ²							1957	1958
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.			
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	70,158	69,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,252	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,508	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	2,936	2,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,582	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,465	1,214	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	1,153	1,617	1,187	837	699	538	448	506	731	620	520	307	684	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	845	562	435	297	240	175	210	247	201	182	161	224	368	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	1,045	795	556	390	290	266	263	238	234	201	377	430	410	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	401	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	200	247	200	267	253	239	232	
Employment.....	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,396	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	47,651	47,652	45,992	44,272	45,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,238	45,052	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,999	6,553	6,715	
With a job but not at work ⁴	3,346	2,232	3,147	3,188	3,000	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,777	2,948	
Agricultural.....	1,899	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,399	2,632	5,823	6,863	3,243	1,886	1,084	1,678	2,821	2,969	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,072	4,800	4,908	5,885	5,817	6,837	6,118	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,059	5,758	5,434	6,222	6,585	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,893	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,861	3,492	4,198	4,577	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,363	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,823	1,411	1,351	1,351	1,413	1,899	
With a job but not at work ⁴	503	667	510	557	548	390	421	354	366	395	351	356	364	416	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	251	346	289	290	256	172	146	224	150	115	170	137	225	196	192	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,303	48,626	48,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	48,649	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,617	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	45,882	45,756	
Unemployment.....	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,392	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,950	1,893	1,908	
Employment.....	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,344	45,714	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	37,340	37,429	37,946	38,413	38,718	39,855	39,185	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,952	38,747	38,635	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,552	29,833	31,053	32,066	29,422	32,773	33,371	32,922	31,829	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,546	32,536	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	4,087	4,326	3,788	3,080	6,471	3,317	2,922	2,711	2,801	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,290	3,461	3,388	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	4,427	4,271	4,309	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,978	5,674	5,222	4,872	4,638	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,777	2,303	2,740	3,075	3,264	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,590	3,279	3,716	3,993	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,000	971	976	676	952	758	925	741	754	820	815	912	856	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	439	596	411	444	393	270	282	231	238	260	249	282	309	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	299	321	271	239	226	153	128	168	121	96	152	118	194	171	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,656	21,556	21,557	22,097	21,806	
Civilian labor force.....	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,300	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	22,004	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	986	1,012	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,043	943	
Employment.....	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	19,899	19,729	19,594	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,347	19,738	19,799	19,837	19,534	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,854	13,380	13,672	14,453	12,708	14,278	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,868	14,203	13,943	13,692	13,526	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,701	2,892	3,530	3,663	5,086	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,111	3,322	3,439	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,509	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	625	700	681	639	780	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	562	567	1,073	1,186	
Agricultural.....	645	559	599	751	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,880	1,457	883	796	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	169	159	156	191	222	782	539	697	879	902	609	291	213	463	565	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	373	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	760	802	708	499	498	571	504	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	83	81	69	113	155	120	139	86	129	137	101	74	68	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	30	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	26	19	18	19	31	25	21	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-47, No. 176).

³ Survey weeks contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1958			1957												Annual average	
	Mar. ²	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956		
Total employees.....	50,170	50,202	50,937	53,084	52,789	53,043	53,152	52,801	52,908	52,881	52,482	52,270	51,919	52,543	51,878		
Mining.....	769	783	803	825	829	837	853	862	857	858	835	833	831	840	818		
Metal.....	94.8	96.0	99.0	103.3	104.5	105.7	110.1	112.2	113.4	112.4	111.9	110.8	110.2	109.7	108.3		
Iron.....	30.2	32.4	35.4	38.9	38.1	39.6	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	36.1	34.4	34.7	34.6	34.6		
Copper.....	28.9	29.6	30.2	30.3	30.3	32.0	32.8	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.5	33.9	32.5	33.3	33.3		
Lead and zinc.....	14.6	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.4	16.8	17.5	17.0	18.3	18.3	16.7	17.4	17.4		
Anthracite.....	24.2	23.4	26.1	24.1	27.3	28.4	27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	25.5	20.4	28.3	29.7	29.7		
Bituminous coal.....	218.6	223.2	230.0	224.2	235.5	237.3	237.0	237.9	231.3	241.9	238.7	239.0	240.1	238.1	230.8		
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	331.7	339.7	345.1	346.0	346.8	350.3	363.1	362.0	354.8	340.0	339.8	338.8	346.7	330.8	330.8		
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	204.7	205.7	206.4	208.2	206.8	213.3	217.6	217.6	212.0	203.6	204.0	202.3	207.2	198.4	198.4		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	108.3	106.6	110.8	115.8	118.7	120.1	121.2	121.3	119.2	118.2	115.8	115.3	116.8	116.8	116.8		
Contract construction.....	2,504	2,365	2,606	2,850	3,059	3,224	3,285	3,305	3,273	3,232	3,082	2,908	2,754	3,025	2,993		
Nonbuilding construction.....	442	501	574	652	715	730	738	728	714	663	572	514	631	606	606		
Highway and street.....	157.7	194.4	223.5	275.0	320.2	333.8	340.4	331.0	321.5	296.2	237.3	196.9	277.1	243.3	243.3		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	284.2	316.6	350.0	377.5	395.0	406.4	397.4	397.0	392.0	366.8	334.7	314.1	390.1	362.6	362.6		
Building construction.....	1,923	2,105	2,270	2,407	2,509	2,555	2,567	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,334	2,242	2,394	2,387	2,387		
General contractors.....	717.7	805.1	873.9	936.3	980.2	1,009.6	1,030.2	1,038.8	1,005.6	977.8	944.6	898.7	955.1	905.1	905.1		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,205.0	1,299.5	1,401.9	1,470.8	1,528.2	1,545.4	1,537.0	1,507.1	1,512.8	1,441.1	1,389.5	1,343.3	1,439.0	1,391.8	1,391.8		
Plumbing and heating.....	302.4	318.9	331.6	338.7	350.4	351.8	344.2	332.6	342.7	333.7	334.6	331.8	338.2	334.0	334.0		
Painting and decorating.....	152.6	161.6	181.6	198.6	211.8	223.0	226.6	226.5	203.2	190.6	176.5	159.0	191.8	179.5	179.5		
Electrical work.....	212.8	218.8	227.2	231.2	237.1	240.2	242.7	241.2	227.2	223.8	218.2	219.8	230.3	198.1	198.1		
Other special-trade contractors.....	537.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	706.6	727.4	693.4	660.2	633.0	678.7	680.3	680.3		
Manufacturing.....	15,407	15,598	15,877	16,316	16,573	16,783	16,905	16,955	16,719	16,852	16,782	16,822	16,333	16,890	16,905		
Durable goods.....	8,731	8,870	9,111	9,405	9,584	9,687	9,710	9,802	9,758	9,913	9,865	9,927	9,978	9,808	9,825		
Nondurable goods.....	6,676	6,728	6,766	6,911	6,989	7,095	7,195	7,153	6,958	6,939	6,867	6,865	6,957	6,902	7,080		
Ordinance and accessories.....	117.7	118.0	116.6	116.9	117.8	119.8	123.6	126.5	126.2	128.7	127.6	129.4	130.0	128.5	130.6		
Food and kindred products.....	1,391.2	1,398.8	1,417.4	1,477.9	1,518.1	1,591.8	1,673.6	1,654.6	1,678.0	1,610.7	1,481.8	1,433.1	1,430.8	1,517.9	1,532.0		
Meat products.....	303.3	313.9	325.6	332.1	330.7	330.4	330.4	327.0	328.9	325.7	320.7	320.3	323.1	327.3	337.6		
Dairy products.....	95.3	94.0	95.9	96.8	98.8	103.2	109.1	111.1	109.8	104.3	101.5	99.4	102.6	106.3	106.3		
Canning and preserving.....	135.8	137.1	137.9	138.7	139.7	141.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8		
Grain-mill products.....	113.3	113.2	113.2	114.1	116.8	118.0	118.2	118.1	118.2	118.1	118.2	118.1	118.2	118.1	118.2		
Bakery products.....	283.7	283.3	288.1	289.5	290.7	290.9	292.4	292.2	289.8	287.6	286.5	285.9	288.8	289.1	289.1		
Sugar.....	25.4	33.4	43.0	43.3	29.8	28.7	27.9	27.1	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.2	32.0	31.8	31.8		
Confectionery and related products.....	76.9	77.6	84.6	85.8	85.6	83.7	78.8	71.3	73.8	73.5	75.6	77.4	78.9	79.3	79.3		
Beverages.....	208.4	207.5	215.6	218.6	222.1	226.8	229.9	234.4	229.4	220.4	218.8	207.4	209.0	218.4	218.3		
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.7	135.4	136.7	139.9	142.3	143.3	143.8	144.1	143.1	140.2	135.9	136.7	136.9	136.0	140.0		
Tobacco manufactures.....	84.8	87.9	92.0	90.3	95.7	103.8	108.3	100.0	80.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	83.9	92.8	97.3		
Cigarettes.....	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	34.2		
Cigars.....	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.8	32.3	32.0	30.1	32.6	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.4	32.6	34.5		
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	15.1	19.3	22.2	20.8	29.3	33.6	25.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.0	12.1	17.8	21.6	21.6		
Textile-mill products.....	935.8	945.6	950.6	974.9	985.3	998.1	1,003.0	1,002.3	986.2	1,004.2	1,003.6	1,012.1	1,020.1	1,004.0	1,057.3		
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3		
Yarn and thread mills.....	112.9	113.8	116.1	116.1	117.2	118.2	116.1	114.9	117.7	118.1	118.5	119.2	117.8	123.0	123.0		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	409.5	412.2	419.0	418.9	424.1	428.4	427.5	423.1	428.4	429.2	434.5	437.4	429.7	457.2	457.2		
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	27.6	27.5	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.8		
Knitting mills.....	193.4	194.2	204.0	212.0	215.7	218.5	217.2	211.2	216.2	213.2	213.2	212.6	212.6	220.6	220.6		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	85.4	85.2	86.7	87.9	88.3	88.5	87.9	86.1	88.1	88.0	88.9	89.1	88.2	91.7	91.7		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	46.9	47.7	48.7	48.9	50.3	50.3	49.9	49.0	49.4	51.1	52.8	54.3	51.1	54.2	54.2		
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	11.5	10.6	13.3	13.3		
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	51.6	53.7	56.0	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	56.8	57.9	58.2	59.2	60.0	58.6	61.6	61.6		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,165.5	1,189.8	1,174.7	1,194.1	1,205.1	1,211.0	1,219.4	1,219.5	1,190.8	1,180.5	1,173.2	1,204.5	1,233.4	1,203.5	1,215.4		
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	115.4	115.0	117.0	115.4	119.1	121.7	121.8	117.3	122.8	121.0	122.6	124.8	121.4	124.1	124.1		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	302.4	297.1	303.0	306.6	313.1	315.5	312.5	308.9	309.4	304.9	307.2	310.1	308.3	315.4	315.4		
Women's outerwear.....	361.3	354.1	357.0	353.3	346.8	354.2	358.4	328.4	326.1	337.2	357.9	372.6	353.6	384.4	384.4		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	119.1	119.1	121.5	124.1	124.3	124.2	122.0	115.8	119.2	121.1	123.8	124.8	122.0	121.6	121.6		
Millinery.....	21.4	17.4	16.4	15.4	18.6	19.7	19.7	16.1	14.1	15.3	20.5	22.4	18.4	18.7	18.7		
Children's outerwear.....	80.3	78.9	78.7	78.9	79.7	80.1	80.4	78.9	79.6	78.4	72.5	75.5	77.7	74.8	74.8		
Fur goods.....	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.8	11.6	11.6	11.6		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	60.2	60.5	62.9	64.5	64.8	64.2	63.5	60.9	61.7	60.3	61.2	62.7	62.3	63.4	63.4		
Other fabricated textile products.....	118.9	121.2	127.7	132.3	131.8	127.1	129.6	123.8	125.1	126.3	129.0	129.7	128.2	129.4	129.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]															Annual average	
	1958					1957										1957	1956
	Mar.¹	Feb.¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.				
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	609.6	615.8	630.0	648.8	670.3	691.9	699.5	713.5	713.7	729.7	768.1	680.0	660.9	685.9	741.4		
Logging camps and contractors.....	71.2	71.9	77.4	83.4	91.2	88.4	94.7	88.4	94.7	110.9	100.6	82.2	75.4	87.3	104.0		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	325.5	330.4	343.3	354.0	361.8	368.9	376.8	373.0	377.3	387.4	395.4	380.9	349.4	360.9	388.1		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	123.2	124.4	126.6	129.5	133.3	135.0	135.5	132.7	131.9	129.2	127.2	126.4	120.1	135.8			
Wooden containers.....	44.4	47.0	47.9	48.8	50.1	50.8	50.0	50.1	52.5	52.5	52.2	52.0	51.0	55.0			
Miscellaneous wood products.....	51.5	52.3	53.6	54.6	55.5	56.4	56.5	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.9	57.7	56.6	58.5			
Furniture and fixtures.....	348.3	353.5	357.8	368.2	374.3	378.1	379.8	378.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	372.5	373.1	373.2	370.0		
Household furniture.....	250.9	255.0	262.1	266.2	267.0	267.9	266.6	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.2	263.1	263.3	266.4			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	43.1	43.3	44.0	44.9	45.2	47.4	47.7	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.6	47.4	46.8	48.1			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	36.2	36.1	37.1	37.0	38.4	39.2	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.7	37.6	38.1	37.9			
Bureaus, desks, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.3	23.4	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.3	24.3	24.0	23.5	23.0	26.6			
Paper and allied products.....	500.2	561.0	566.1	575.6	578.8	580.4	580.6	576.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.0	574.8	575.9	566.9		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	271.9	274.8	277.1	277.4	277.1	277.8	278.4	276.0	281.5	277.8	278.8	279.1	278.3	278.0			
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	154.6	156.9	161.9	164.6	164.6	164.1	163.5	159.4	156.6	158.8	157.1	157.1	156.7	159.5	156.7		
Other paper and allied products.....	134.6	134.4	136.6	136.8	136.2	136.3	138.2	137.1	138.4	138.2	139.1	138.8	138.1	138.2			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	864.4	863.2	866.5	874.3	876.1	875.5	869.9	859.8	860.3	861.7	859.5	863.8	864.4	863.8	852.5		
Newspapers.....	320.8	321.2	324.3	324.3	322.8	321.6	317.9	320.0	321.8	320.5	320.5	320.0	319.5	320.7	313.7		
Periodicals.....	61.3	61.9	62.0	62.3	61.7	60.9	58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	59.7	60.5	60.8	60.8	64.2		
Books.....	32.8	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.6	33.3	33.4	34.0	34.0	35.0	33.8	33.1		
Commercial printing.....	225.4	230.4	233.0	231.2	231.4	229.3	228.9	228.0	227.2	227.0	227.6	227.9	228.8	222.4			
Lithography.....	60.6	60.4	62.3	62.8	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.8	63.1			
Greeting cards.....	15.8	15.8	16.6	16.9	18.0	18.9	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.6	16.6	16.4	16.3	17.3	18.8		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.2	44.3	44.8	45.3	46.7	47.1	45.8	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	46.0	46.0	46.0			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	79.3	78.1	77.8	77.8	77.3	76.7	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	77.1	76.6	76.2	71.3			
Chemicals and allied products.....	811.5	808.1	815.2	822.5	828.6	832.2	833.9	832.5	829.4	831.8	837.8	841.8	840.1	833.5	830.6		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	102.1	103.4	103.6	104.5	105.8	107.0	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.7	106.9	108.4		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	300.7	305.2	308.2	309.2	309.3	313.3	315.1	316.0	315.8	314.7	316.4	317.1	314.3	314.7			
Drugs and medicines.....	107.3	107.2	107.8	107.6	108.2	108.7	105.5	104.4	102.6	101.5	101.5	101.4	103.8	97.7			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	48.9	49.0	49.6	50.5	51.0	51.3	51.2	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.3			
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.7	75.3	75.9	75.8	77.0	77.9	78.6	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.8	77.2	76.3			
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.4			
Fertilizers.....	35.4	34.1	32.3	32.6	33.9	33.3	31.0	30.5	33.8	42.5	44.9	42.0	35.6	36.0			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	36.6	38.5	40.7	42.0	41.8	39.0	36.3	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.0	36.4	39.0	40.5			
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	94.5	94.5	96.4	98.4	98.6	97.7	98.4	98.9	98.2	97.7	97.3	96.6	97.5	97.4			
Products of petroleum and coal.....	247.7	251.0	253.0	253.7	256.6	257.9	261.3	261.3	259.9	259.1	257.2	256.8	255.6	257.3	254.3		
Petroleum refining.....	203.3	204.6	203.9	204.8	205.0	208.1	208.8	207.2	208.3	208.4	208.8	208.8	204.4	205.0			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	47.7	48.4	49.8	51.8	52.9	53.2	52.8	52.7	52.6	51.8	51.3	51.2	51.7	51.7			
Rubber products.....	247.6	250.7	260.5	267.5	269.3	269.9	266.9	264.7	259.7	253.7	262.1	249.7	269.9	264.7	260.3		
Tires and inner tubes.....	105.7	109.2	111.3	111.3	111.5	111.6	111.3	110.6	104.5	110.7	107.7	97.5	110.8	111.5			
Rubber footwear.....	21.4	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.0	24.1			
Other rubber products.....	123.6	129.5	134.1	135.6	136.2	133.2	131.4	127.6	129.4	129.8	130.8	134.7	132.9	133.6			
Leather and leather products.....	306.8	374.6	370.1	374.0	374.9	375.4	378.0	382.9	372.8	373.9	365.3	375.3	362.3	376.1	361.5		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.8	42.7			
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.4	19.9	20.0			
Footwear (except rubber).....	245.0	244.4	242.6	239.1	239.5	242.6	246.8	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.7	248.2	243.2	246.3			
Luggage.....	16.0	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.6			
Handbags and small leather goods.....	36.5	32.5	35.1	39.1	38.0	35.1	34.7	29.9	30.2	29.2	32.6	34.0	33.4	33.7			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	12.8	12.2	14.1	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.6	17.0			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	493.7	497.6	508.9	520.8	543.7	551.3	556.8	555.3	538.2	553.2	556.4	549.0	545.5	547.0	501.5		
Flint glass.....	29.4	31.2	32.9	32.9	32.6	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.5	31.8	32.3	34.0	34.3		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	89.7	89.6	92.5	94.4	97.2	98.5	98.2	94.3	97.7	96.0	94.8	94.1	95.6	95.0			
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.8	15.3	16.1	16.3	16.9	16.5	16.8	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.6	17.5			
Cement, hydraulic.....	39.2	40.1	41.8	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.6	29.7	41.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	41.2	43.4			
Structural clay products.....	70.4	73.1	78.3	80.9	82.4	83.6	83.9	83.5	83.3	80.7	80.8	79.3	81.4	86.9			
Pottery and related products.....	47.5	47.6	49.3	50.3	50.3	50.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	53.0	53.4	54.0	51.7	54.6			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	106.0	107.6	111.2	115.6	118.8	120.9	120.9	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.6	114.8	117.3	117.6			
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.4	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.2	18.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	19.0			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.2	86.5	88.9	90.2	91.3	92.5	93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	93.1	92.5	92.2	92.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1958						1957						1957	1956	
	Mar.¹	Feb.²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.			Mar.
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries.....	1,114.2	1,132.3	1,190.7	1,230.9	1,255.3	1,276.9	1,289.4	1,306.5	1,302.7	1,318.9	1,318.7	1,328.0	1,338.2	1,305.4	1,311.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	545.0	568.1	599.9	616.4	629.7	641.7	648.4	648.9	652.1	651.5	654.6	659.5	643.7	630.6	630.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	202.8	212.2	217.9	218.4	222.6	218.6	225.4	224.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	234.9	227.8	241.0	241.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	60.5	63.1	64.2	64.6	64.6	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.9	68.9	67.2	67.5	67.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	100.7	104.6	107.6	109.4	107.8	109.0	111.6	109.9	112.3	112.2	112.4	108.7	110.7	116.9	116.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	65.9	68.3	71.8	74.1	76.8	76.1	76.4	75.3	77.0	77.4	79.6	82.3	77.9	79.8	79.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	144.7	151.0	153.7	158.5	161.3	163.9	163.9	163.1	166.5	165.5	166.0	168.5	163.9	161.1	161.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,017.1	1,055.7	1,072.9	1,108.4	1,127.0	1,129.1	1,118.8	1,118.2	1,108.2	1,125.6	1,121.1	1,128.2	1,134.1	1,124.7	1,116.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.9	50.9	51.4	52.9	55.4	58.9	60.6	59.9	58.4	56.6	57.4	55.4	56.3	57.7	57.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	133.4	140.4	146.3	147.2	145.2	140.5	138.4	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.4	147.9	144.3	149.2	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	108.2	108.5	108.9	110.8	109.9	109.8	112.8	109.7	111.4	111.4	111.7	111.4	110.7	121.4	121.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	310.4	321.5	329.6	332.3	330.5	337.5	335.4	332.4	334.2	337.6	335.4	332.4	328.7	334.3	334.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	202.4	213.5	225.0	231.0	228.5	219.1	220.1	222.6	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.4	231.2	230.4	230.4
Lighting fixtures.....	47.1	49.6	52.6	54.6	54.6	53.5	51.9	50.8	51.1	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.0	50.8	50.8
Fabricated wire products.....	54.5	56.3	57.9	58.8	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.4	60.4	60.6	62.1	62.8	60.7	61.9	61.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	127.8	132.2	136.7	139.4	140.3	140.4	139.5	136.8	140.5	140.4	141.2	141.2	139.8	137.9	137.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,511.0	1,533.1	1,561.7	1,587.4	1,608.2	1,635.9	1,657.0	1,658.7	1,686.4	1,714.6	1,728.4	1,730.1	1,764.0	1,693.4	1,716.4
Engines and turbines.....	82.9	82.9	82.8	81.7	81.8	81.7	82.6	81.6	81.6	84.1	85.0	85.5	83.5	79.6	79.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	140.9	138.5	137.4	137.7	142.5	142.5	142.4	143.2	146.6	147.7	154.2	157.3	147.2	149.5	149.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	128.9	132.2	135.2	139.1	144.9	148.3	149.6	151.2	152.1	153.9	155.2	155.4	149.6	161.8	161.8
Metalworking machinery.....	237.8	246.9	254.4	260.3	267.0	275.2	277.3	283.5	289.1	290.9	292.3	293.5	280.7	282.5	282.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	166.8	170.1	172.6	174.6	177.2	177.6	176.3	179.9	183.7	183.6	183.8	185.4	180.9	188.1	188.1
General industrial machinery.....	246.8	252.7	256.6	257.1	260.6	263.7	262.6	267.7	267.3	266.7	268.2	269.8	265.1	259.6	259.6
Office and store machines and devices.....	115.5	119.0	122.5	126.3	129.2	131.5	132.2	131.3	134.9	135.3	136.0	136.4	132.0	129.7	129.7
Service-industry and household machines.....	162.9	162.9	162.6	163.3	163.0	163.0	163.5	163.5	174.1	179.6	187.3	192.9	196.7	178.9	178.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	250.6	256.5	263.3	268.1	270.0	271.5	272.2	273.9	277.4	279.0	282.5	284.0	275.5	274.9	274.9
Electrical machinery.....	1,109.3	1,128.7	1,158.9	1,192.4	1,221.4	1,239.2	1,251.3	1,252.8	1,219.7	1,222.0	1,211.2	1,216.2	1,228.2	1,228.0	1,202.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	383.5	393.8	403.1	407.0	406.5	415.0	410.5	413.7	417.6	419.6	424.1	428.6	417.5	415.9	415.9
Electrical appliances.....	44.2	45.5	47.3	48.2	48.7	49.0	47.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1
Insulated wire and cable.....	24.2	24.7	25.1	25.8	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	67.4	71.6	75.0	75.6	75.1	74.8	72.6	72.6	73.6	71.8	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1
Electric lamps.....	27.0	27.6	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4
Communication equipment.....	536.1	548.8	555.5	555.2	600.2	605.2	606.9	606.9	678.6	678.6	678.6	678.6	678.6	678.6	678.6
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,646.1	1,685.2	1,754.2	1,823.6	1,837.4	1,822.1	1,787.4	1,876.5	1,888.3	1,925.9	1,941.4	1,950.8	1,990.1	1,904.9	1,820.5
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	713.9	773.1	824.7	811.8	753.7	694.3	772.5	782.5	793.9	812.7	823.4	853.1	807.1	815.2	815.2
Aircraft and parts.....	766.2	773.7	785.8	806.2	847.2	868.5	885.8	902.0	908.6	906.9	909.1	908.6	878.1	814.4	814.4
Aircraft.....	463.7	468.6	475.4	489.0	516.7	529.5	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	557.2	557.2	537.5	490.1	490.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	149.3	151.7	155.3	158.2	165.5	169.7	173.0	176.9	178.9	179.7	183.3	184.2	174.3	168.6	168.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	20.8	20.7	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.8	21.0	20.8	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.6	16.9	16.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	132.4	132.7	134.6	138.9	144.4	148.7	149.0	150.2	149.9	148.5	148.2	148.5	145.8	132.8	132.8
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	141.3	142.0	145.3	147.1	145.8	146.9	146.5	146.6	148.7	145.5	145.6	145.2	145.4	128.9	128.9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	124.7	125.2	128.5	130.4	129.3	127.1	129.7	129.8	129.9	127.1	129.0	125.5	127.5	110.9	110.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.7	17.9	18.9	18.9
Railroad equipment.....	55.6	57.8	59.3	62.5	64.6	67.0	61.1	67.2	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.0	64.7	62.1	62.1
Other transportation equipment.....	8.2	7.6	8.5	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.0	9.0
Instruments and related products.....	316.4	320.3	326.1	331.6	334.9	338.9	338.8	340.5	335.2	338.0	339.0	342.3	342.2	338.3	335.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	67.9	68.5	69.3	70.1	71.6	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.1	74.8	75.1	73.9	73.4	67.3	67.3
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	78.8	79.6	81.5	82.8	84.1	84.4	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	86.4	87.3	85.0	85.5	85.5
Optical instruments and lenses.....	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.0	42.1	41.9	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.8	23.5	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.2	23.7	23.7
Photographic apparatus.....	67.2	68.3	69.1	69.5	69.2	70.0	70.4	70.4	69.4	68.5	68.6	68.6	69.2	68.1	68.1
Watches and clocks.....	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.2	28.1	30.3	31.2	31.6	30.7	34.4	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	447.7	450.1	447.4	466.8	494.3	508.5	507.7	494.8	468.0	485.0	480.1	479.4	484.9	489.3	489.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	47.2	47.5	49.1	50.0	50.6	50.4	48.5	45.9	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.5	45.9	50.5	50.5
Musical instruments and parts.....	16.0	16.4	17.2	17.7	17.6	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.8	17.4	15.3	15.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	69.6	65.5	73.4	89.1	96.1	97.5	94.3	83.8	88.9	88.2	84.0	80.8	86.4	93.2	93.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	30.9	31.4	31.8	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.7	31.7	31.0	31.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	58.3	57.7	59.5	60.5	61.4	63.4	62.5	57.4	59.5	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.2	63.8	63.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	82.6	83.9	85.7	88.6	89.9	90.4	88.6	86.0	88.8	88.0	87.9	89.9	88.6	88.6	88.6
Other manufacturing industries.....	145.5	145.0	150.1	156.0	157.4	155.9	151.4	147.0	151.8	150.9	152.3	151.1	151.7	154.8	154.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]											Annual average	
	1958											1957	1956
	Mar. ¹	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May		
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,934	3,951	3,995	4,100	4,123	4,139	4,206	4,215	4,199	4,181	4,158	4,153	4,147
Transportation.....	2,548	2,558	2,596	2,692	2,713	2,747	2,783	2,776	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,747	2,746
Interstate railroads.....	993.2	1,018.3	1,064.4	1,082.2	1,115.0	1,136.5	1,148.6	1,139.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,126.2
Class I railroads.....	861.9	888.0	918.7	943.5	973.2	994.8	1,007.2	1,007.7	1,011.9	1,004.4	992.4	988.0	986.3
Local railways and buslines.....	106.1	105.5	105.7	103.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.6	108.4	108.6	107.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	803.9	811.6	847.2	854.9	855.1	854.1	838.3	833.4	829.2	821.0	821.1	820.2	823.8
Other transportation and services.....	654.4	650.1	674.2	670.5	680.4	684.9	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	681.4	685.2	678.3
Business, except local.....	42.1	43.2	43.7	44.2	44.5	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	43.2	42.6	44.2
Air transportation (common carrier).....	144.6	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.6	147.6	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.7	143.1	144.2
Communication.....	792	794	800	805	808	800	814	824	824	813	810	809	806
Telephone.....	754	754	759	765	768	768	771.8	782.0	781.6	770.0	767.1	766.3	763.8
Telegraph.....	39.1	39.1	40.9	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.8	42.6
Other public utilities.....	594	590	600	602	602	603	609	615	615	606	597	597	594
Gas and electric utilities.....	575.4	576.1	577.8	577.9	578.2	584.1	589.8	589.6	581.5	573.2	572.8	570.7	570.1
Electric light and power utilities.....	250.4	250.6	251.2	251.3	251.3	254.4	256.9	256.6	253.0	249.3	248.8	247.9	247.8
Gas utilities.....	143.9	144.3	144.9	145.1	145.1	146.3	147.5	147.7	146.1	143.7	143.6	143.1	144.3
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	181.1	181.2	181.7	181.8	181.8	183.4	185.4	185.3	182.4	180.3	180.1	179.7	181.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,229	11,245	11,432	12,365	11,840	11,664	11,620	11,490	11,493	11,505	11,411	11,428	11,543
Wholesale trade.....	3,126	3,131	3,162	3,214	3,210	3,200	3,150	3,179	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,114	3,117
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,804.7	1,822.8	1,857.3	1,854.4	1,844.8	1,837.7	1,831.2	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,821.6
Automotive.....	125.6	125.8	126.9	125.8	126.2	126.2	125.8	125.1	125.7	125.1	125.6	125.3	125.8
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	322.8	324.6	329.2	328.0	324.7	324.6	320.6	321.2	319.3	318.2	318.4	319.2	321.1
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	455.0	459.1	463.6	465.3	466.0	465.7	467.4	466.3	464.4	460.9	461.4	462.8	464.2
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	901.3	913.3	938.2	934.4	927.9	921.1	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	894.9	896.6	912.8
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,326.6	1,339.3	1,357.0	1,355.4	1,354.9	1,342.2	1,347.7	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,315.9	1,322.8
Retail trade.....	8,103	8,114	8,270	9,151	8,630	8,464	8,440	8,320	8,227	8,265	8,258	8,314	8,399
General merchandise stores.....	1,290.8	1,294.2	1,361.0	1,904.0	1,553.7	1,447.4	1,419.2	1,351.6	1,346.9	1,379.8	1,382.2	1,401.9	1,437.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	830.1	882.7	1,227.0	1,014.3	932.7	909.3	874.1	871.1	888.4	885.0	890.5	892.0	928.4
Other general merchandise stores.....	458.1	471.5	677.0	541.4	514.7	509.9	477.8	475.8	491.4	497.2	511.4	481.0	511.9
Food and liquor stores.....	1,628.6	1,640.1	1,636.8	1,663.8	1,649.5	1,622.1	1,618.7	1,599.7	1,605.8	1,606.9	1,600.7	1,602.6	1,590.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,184.4	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,181.5	1,156.6	1,140.1	1,120.9	1,126.5	1,127.6	1,126.2	1,124.7	1,123.5	1,137.5
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	224.5	226.2	227.8	228.7	230.2	237.6	244.4	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.0	230.3	234.3
Other food and liquor stores.....	231.2	228.1	245.6	229.3	234.3	236.0	234.4	233.9	237.4	237.0	243.9	237.0	235.3
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	767.5	778.0	792.1	822.0	809.7	801.6	801.1	805.2	806.5	803.6	798.2	795.8	801.1
Apparel and accessories stores.....	594.0	572.5	600.2	729.9	644.3	625.9	614.7	571.6	590.7	618.8	621.7	657.9	619.6
Other retail trade.....	3,815.6	3,829.1	3,880.2	4,020.0	3,970.9	3,967.0	3,901.3	3,902.2	3,987.4	3,955.1	3,955.3	3,855.6	3,921.3
Furniture and appliance stores.....	394.3	394.2	414.2	402.3	397.9	392.5	392.4	392.6	392.8	392.2	394.7	395.3	396.8
Drug stores.....	365.5	378.3	406.7	381.1	380.2	373.5	374.1	376.5	374.0	372.8	369.4	364.2	370.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,346	2,339	2,346	2,349	2,355	2,356	2,361	2,389	2,390	2,359	2,329	2,326	2,316
Banks and trust companies.....	630.0	627.7	627.2	626.2	623.4	621.7	629.6	626.0	614.4	609.7	606.9	603.2	615.6
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.9	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.8	84.2	85.6	85.3	85.8	82.8	83.0	83.6	82.4
Insurance carriers and agents.....	808.0	806.7	806.7	805.2	861.6	861.8	867.7	865.0	853.1	845.5	843.8	842.8	821.7
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	776.6	761.6	771.1	779.9	787.1	793.5	805.8	814.0	807.5	793.4	784.3	776.1	790.2
Service and miscellaneous.....	6,435	6,395	6,396	6,473	6,512	6,547	6,541	6,569	6,524	6,551	6,526	6,432	6,457
Hotels and lodging places.....	461.9	461.9	471.3	479.5	479.5	479.5	479.7	479.7	479.7	479.7	479.7	479.7	479.7
Personal services.....	315.1	319.9	322.8	325.0	327.7	329.5	333.2	337.9	336.5	333.5	328.5	325.2	330.0
Laundries.....	153.6	156.6	158.8	161.7	163.6	160.6	156.1	162.7	167.6	168.0	164.0	162.0	164.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	205.5	205.9	211.0	218.3	225.6	232.1	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	216.5	222.5
Motion pictures.....	7,546	7,527	7,488	7,506	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,376	7,360
Government.....	2,143	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,145	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,203	2,214
Federal.....	2,143	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,145	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,203	2,214
State and local.....	5,403	5,357	5,351	5,336	5,330	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,155	5,171	5,166

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data for 1955-56 shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. They have been revised because of adjustment to first quarter 1956 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request. Data for 1956 and 1957 are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

⁴ Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁵ Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁶ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁷ Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1958					1957												Annual average	
	Mar. ¹	Feb. ³	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956				
Mining	623	644	667	671	680	694	703	699	704	686	685	686	688	688	690				
Metal.....	79.5	83.1	86.7	876	88.8	92.8	94.5	95.8	95.8	95.7	94.2	93.9	93.0	92.5	92.5				
Iron.....	25.6	27.7	30.6	32.0	33.2	34.4	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	31.8	30.3	32.6	30.0	30.0				
Copper.....	23.9	24.5	25.1	25.1	24.9	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.7	28.1	28.6	27.2	28.3	28.3				
Lead and zinc.....	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.8	18.6	14.1	14.9	14.9				
Anthracite.....	22.5	21.8	24.3	22.4	25.4	26.8	25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.0	28.4	26.4	27.1	27.1				
Bituminous coal.....	199.8	206.1	211.5	211.9	214.5	214.2	214.8	208.6	218.9	210.7	217.4	218.4	215.8	210.8	210.8				
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	232.5	240.4	245.9	248.2	248.9	258.0	264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	248.8	249.7	253.5	249.8	249.8				
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	123.8	128.0	125.9	126.0	127.4	133.3	137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	130.1	130.1	131.8	130.7	130.7				
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	89.0	92.8	98.1	100.9	102.3	103.0	103.3	101.5	100.9	100.9	98.0	95.2	96.4	92.8	92.8				
Manufacturing	11,607	11,784	12,033	12,458	12,703	12,893	12,992	13,024	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,969	13,005	12,925	13,196				
Durable goods ²	6,508	6,634	6,850	7,136	7,305	7,389	7,397	7,476	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,635	7,663	7,517	7,659				
Nondurable goods ²	5,099	5,150	5,183	5,322	5,398	5,504	5,595	5,548	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,325	5,392	5,408	5,537				
Ordnance and accessories.....	65.2	65.5	65.6	67.2	68.3	69.5	72.7	75.0	74.0	75.8	76.5	78.5	76.0	74.7	83.0				
Food and kindred products.....	947.8	954.0	974.2	1,031.9	1,072.8	1,143.2	1,218.0	1,194.3	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	989.8	988.8	1,008.9	1,105.3				
Meat products.....	238.3	248.7	259.7	265.7	264.2	262.8	259.2	261.1	257.9	253.2	252.7	255.3	259.8	260.1	260.1				
Dairy products.....	62.8	63.0	63.9	65.0	65.9	70.1	75.3	77.1	78.0	71.5	68.6	66.8	69.6	71.7	71.7				
Canning and preserving.....	123.8	125.4	144.1	162.0	228.9	312.9	292.2	229.8	184.3	138.2	124.1	127.2	182.1	196.8	196.8				
Grain-mill products.....	79.4	78.9	78.9	79.6	82.2	83.2	82.0	79.2	77.8	78.4	78.7	80.8	80.5	83.7	83.7				
Bakery products.....	163.6	165.2	168.7	170.7	171.8	172.0	172.8	173.1	171.6	169.4	168.4	168.2	170.3	172.1	172.1				
Sugar.....	21.2	27.9	37.6	42.4	37.9	24.5	23.6	22.7	22.0	19.6	20.3	20.2	26.8	26.6	26.6				
Confectionery and related products.....	63.3	63.7	69.7	71.3	71.3	69.2	64.4	57.4	59.9	59.6	61.3	62.8	64.6	64.8	64.8				
Beverages.....	108.8	109.8	116.6	120.2	122.3	124.9	125.2	130.0	127.1	120.9	113.0	114.8	119.8	120.8	120.8				
Miscellaneous food products.....	92.8	91.6	92.7	93.0	97.7	98.4	98.7	98.0	100.1	93.7	91.8	93.0	95.4	96.0	96.0				
Tobacco manufactures.....	74.8	78.0	82.2	86.6	85.9	94.0	98.4	90.4	79.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	76.8	82.2	88.7				
Cigarettes.....	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6	31.2	31.1	29.6	29.3	29.3	29.3	30.3	30.3	30.3				
Cigars.....	28.9	28.9	30.8	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.3	28.4	28.9	31.2	31.7	31.6	30.9	32.8	32.8				
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8				
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.6	16.7	19.7	18.4	26.8	31.1	23.5	7.5	9.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	15.5	19.3	19.3				
Textile-mill products.....	846.1	855.2	880.0	883.6	893.3	908.2	911.6	911.4	895.4	912.9	911.2	919.4	928.5	912.0	912.0				
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.3				
Yarn and thread mills.....	104.0	104.9	107.0	107.1	108.4	109.2	107.3	106.0	107.8	109.3	109.8	109.8	110.6	108.9	113.9				
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	382.3	385.1	391.7	391.3	395.5	398.9	400.2	396.0	401.4	401.9	407.1	410.4	402.4	430.0	430.0				
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	24.0	24.2	24.8	25.0	25.6	25.8	25.4	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	25.5	28.2	28.2				
Knitting mills.....	175.4	174.0	183.7	191.7	195.3	196.5	197.2	191.2	198.7	193.2	191.5	192.7	192.4	200.7	200.7				
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	74.4	74.3	75.6	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.0	75.2	76.7	78.5	77.4	77.5	78.9	80.1	80.1				
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	38.3	39.2	40.0	40.0	41.4	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.2	41.9	43.7	45.3	42.2	45.8	45.8				
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	10.1	9.3	10.8	10.8				
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	42.2	44.0	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.1	48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	49.3	50.1	48.7	52.0	52.0				
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,035.2	1,057.5	1,042.9	1,059.7	1,070.7	1,075.2	1,083.7	1,083.5	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,039.0	1,058.9	1,068.1	1,068.5	1,083.3				
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	102.3	102.1	104.0	102.7	106.1	109.6	108.8	104.7	110.0	108.1	110.0	112.2	108.7	111.8	111.8				
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	277.1	271.0	276.0	282.1	285.7	288.4	286.0	277.5	282.2	278.3	290.6	282.8	281.4	289.5	289.5				
Women's outerwear.....	321.8	315.6	316.9	313.9	306.6	313.6	318.0	289.1	295.8	296.9	316.5	331.9	313.2	316.0	316.0				
Women's, children's undergarments.....	105.5	106.5	108.5	111.1	111.3	111.1	108.9	102.6	106.0	107.9	110.5	111.9	109.0	108.9	108.9				
Millinery.....	18.9	15.2	14.1	13.2	16.2	17.3	17.3	13.8	11.9	13.1	18.1	20.0	16.1	16.4	16.4				
Children's outerwear.....	71.2	70.9	68.0	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.6	70.2	70.6	66.8	63.7	67.8	66.9	66.9	66.9				
Fur goods.....	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.9	7.0	7.2	8.8	8.8				
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	54.2	54.3	55.9	58.2	58.4	58.0	57.2	54.7	55.2	54.0	54.9	56.3	55.9	57.0	57.0				
Other fabricated textile products.....	97.4	99.7	105.6	109.9	110.4	105.4	106.8	102.0	103.6	105.0	107.6	108.0	106.5	108.2	108.2				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	542.7	548.1	557.6	580.8	602.1	622.7	630.9	644.6	645.2	658.9	658.0	611.8	592.6	617.2	672.2				
Logging camps and contractors.....	64.9	65.6	71.0	77.0	84.6	81.6	88.2	94.8	103.1	92.6	76.3	86.3	80.5	98.6	98.6				
Sawmills and planing mills.....	295.4	300.0	312.7	323.4	330.9	338.5	346.1	342.6	345.8	337.6	329.2	318.9	330.3	358.0	358.0				
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	102.7	103.9	106.2	109.1	112.6	114.5	114.8	112.1	111.5	108.8	107.1	106.5	109.7	115.0	115.0				
Wooden containers.....	40.1	42.5	43.6	44.5	45.7	46.3	45.4	45.8	48.2	48.2	47.9	47.8	46.8	50.6	50.6				
Miscellaneous wood products.....	45.0	45.6	47.3	48.1	48.9	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.1	52.5	52.5				
Furniture and fixtures.....	287.4	293.0	296.5	306.8	311.6	318.9	318.6	318.6	308.6	311.0	311.5	312.3	312.3	312.3	312.3				
Household furniture.....	214.8	218.2	225.4	228.9	231.2	231.6	229.9	222.9	225.0	222.5	225.9	226.6	226.9	230.4	230.4				
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	33.6	33.8	34.6	35.3	36.6	37.8	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.3	38.9	38.9				
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	26.7	26.5	27.5	27.5	28.8	29.5	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.6	27.9	28.1	28.5	28.6	28.6				
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	18.0	18.0	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.6	19.6	20.6	20.6				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Mar. ¹	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	449.7	450.5	456.2	465.8	468.6	470.4	468.9	465.1	459.0	468.9	464.9	467.1	468.5	464.4	468.3	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	222.9	225.9	228.6	229.2	228.6	228.6	229.1	226.6	232.8	230.0	231.1	231.1	229.8	230.4	230.4	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	123.0	125.9	130.9	133.1	132.8	131.3	128.2	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.6	126.8	128.6	128.6	128.0	
Other paper and allied products.....	104.6	104.4	106.3	106.3	106.0	109.0	107.8	106.8	108.1	108.2	106.4	106.9	108.0	108.0	106.8	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																
Newspapers.....	159.1	159.3	161.8	161.5	160.4	159.8	156.4	157.1	159.3	159.3	158.7	158.5	158.5	159.0	158.9	
Periodicals.....	26.2	25.7	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.9	24.5	24.6	25.2	25.2	27.7	
Books.....	33.4	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.9	34.0	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.8	34.9	34.2	33.1	
Commercial printing.....	184.1	185.9	188.9	187.5	188.2	186.9	185.0	184.4	184.1	183.4	184.2	184.1	183.3	184.6	180.6	
Lithography.....	45.8	45.7	47.5	47.9	48.1	47.6	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.7	47.9	47.5	47.6	
Greeting cards.....	10.9	10.8	11.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	12.2	13.6	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.5	35.0	35.4	35.0	37.5	37.8	36.6	36.3	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.2	36.9	37.2	37.2	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	61.2	61.0	59.4	55.8	59.1	58.7	57.8	57.3	57.2	57.5	59.7	59.3	58.6	58.6	55.3	
Chemicals and allied products																
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	68.2	68.9	69.5	70.2	71.4	71.7	72.1	72.0	73.0	73.2	73.2	73.8	73.8	72.4	73.0	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	189.0	191.9	195.3	196.6	198.9	198.9	200.4	200.7	203.3	203.3	206.7	208.4	210.7	204.7	215.6	
Drugs and medicines.....	60.9	61.4	62.5	62.3	61.4	60.7	60.3	59.9	59.2	58.6	58.7	58.5	60.0	57.8	57.8	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.9	30.1	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.4	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	44.3	45.0	45.2	45.4	46.5	47.4	48.0	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.2	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.3	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1	
Fertilizers.....	26.4	26.8	28.0	28.2	29.5	29.5	28.4	27.2	21.6	24.4	23.3	23.8	33.1	26.7	27.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	25.1	26.2	28.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	27.3	27.9	27.7	27.9	28.2	27.7	27.0	28.3	28.3	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	59.2	59.2	61.0	62.5	62.7	62.2	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.2	61.8	61.2	61.9	62.5	62.5	
Products of petroleum and coal																
Petroleum refining.....	128.9	129.7	130.3	130.6	131.2	132.8	133.4	133.0	133.3	132.9	132.7	132.0	132.2	132.2	132.2	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	36.6	37.3	38.8	40.8	41.8	42.2	41.7	41.8	42.0	42.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.6	41.6	
Rubber products																
Tires and inner tubes.....	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.2	83.9	78.2	84.9	71.1	86.9	83.4	88.2	88.2	
Rubber footwear.....	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	19.8	19.8	
Other rubber products.....	95.2	101.2	105.8	107.0	107.4	104.4	102.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	102.7	106.7	104.6	108.1	108.1	
Leather and leather products																
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.3	35.5	36.4	36.4	36.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.2	17.7	18.2	18.2	
Footwear (except rubber).....	220.3	219.7	217.8	214.5	215.1	217.8	221.8	218.9	218.9	213.8	218.9	222.4	218.6	221.5	221.5	
Luggage.....	13.2	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	31.6	28.1	30.7	31.7	31.4	30.6	30.3	28.7	28.5	24.7	28.1	28.0	29.0	29.7	29.7	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	11.1	10.4	12.0	15.0	15.2	18.8	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products																
Flat glass.....	25.7	27.7	29.5	29.4	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	28.3	28.9	28.5	28.5	30.6	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	75.2	74.8	78.0	81.9	82.5	84.0	83.8	79.9	83.0	81.7	80.8	79.6	81.0	80.4	80.4	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	12.1	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	13.9	14.5	14.5	
Cement, hydraulic.....	32.1	33.1	34.9	35.5	35.0	36.1	34.8	23.0	24.6	35.7	35.3	35.6	34.3	36.5	36.5	
Structural clay products.....	60.3	63.1	68.3	70.6	72.1	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	70.5	68.9	71.3	77.0	77.0	
Pottery and related products.....	40.6	42.7	42.5	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.5	42.5	44.5	43.5	46.7	47.2	44.9	48.1	48.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	83.3	85.4	89.0	93.1	96.4	98.0	98.5	96.0	96.1	97.3	94.8	92.5	94.0	96.3	96.3	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	14.9	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.5	17.0	17.0	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	58.2	61.2	63.5	64.5	65.4	66.5	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.5	68.3	68.2	68.9	68.9	68.9	
Primary metal industries																
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	442.4	462.7	492.8	509.1	523.2	534.1	540.6	542.5	546.6	546.6	548.9	553.7	557.0	532.0	532.0	
Iron and steel foundries.....	172.6	181.6	186.9	187.5	190.5	187.6	194.1	193.1	197.9	198.4	198.9	203.3	196.4	210.9	210.9	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	47.0	49.3	50.3	50.9	50.7	52.0	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.0	54.7	54.6	53.1	54.2	54.2	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.7	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	76.7	80.0	82.8	84.7	83.0	84.1	86.6	85.1	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.5	85.0	92.6	92.6	
Nonferrous foundries.....	32.2	34.8	38.1	40.5	42.9	42.1	42.3	41.3	43.2	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.9	46.8	46.8	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	112.8	118.7	123.3	125.9	128.2	130.6	130.7	130.9	133.4	132.7	133.6	136.1	131.1	136.8	136.8	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																
Tin cans and other tinware.....	44.7	43.7	44.1	45.6	45.6	48.1	51.5	53.1	52.5	51.0	50.2	48.3	49.1	50.5	50.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	104.4	111.2	110.9	117.6	115.6	111.3	106.0	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9	118.6	114.9	120.3	120.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	82.4	82.4	83.1	85.0	83.8	84.0	86.7	83.7	85.2	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.4	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	226.9	236.4	244.3	247.5	251.2	252.0	249.7	247.7	249.7	243.4	239.5	239.6	244.7	226.1	226.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	162.0	172.2	183.8	190.2	187.8	177.2	170.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	193.9	199.6	186.9	193.9	193.9	
Lighting fixtures.....	36.2	36.2	41.6	43.4	43.5	42.3	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.4	42.0	42.0	43.7	43.7	
Fabricated wire products.....	43.3	45.0	46.5	47.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	50.7	51.3	49.3	51.3	51.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	100.4	104.1	107.8	110.7	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	108.6	112.4	112.6	114.2	111.9	111.6	111.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹—Continued

Industry	1955					1957										Annual average	
	Mar. ¹	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,057.0	1,075.8	1,097.4	1,121.8	1,141.3	1,166.4	1,185.8	1,180.3	1,206.6	1,238.6	1,255.4	1,277.3	1,301.1	1,221.4	1,207.9		
Engines and turbines.....	56.7	56.9	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.4	56.9	56.9	59.2	59.5	60.5	61.3	58.8	57.9		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	98.4	98.3	95.7	95.7	100.6	100.4	100.1	101.4	104.3	106.5	111.5	111.5	114.8	103.0	108.0		
Construction and mining machinery.....	88.6	91.1	93.5	97.0	101.6	105.7	106.2	107.7	109.1	110.8	112.5	112.5	112.6	107.1	111.1		
Metalworking machinery.....	175.2	182.8	188.8	193.6	200.0	207.2	207.9	213.9	220.2	222.6	224.3	223.7	212.9	217.2	217.2		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	113.9	116.6	118.9	120.4	122.3	122.7	121.0	124.3	127.9	128.0	128.4	129.7	125.6	138.5	138.5		
General industrial machinery.....	157.3	161.9	164.8	165.9	168.7	170.7	169.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	175.8	178.3	172.8	174.3	174.3		
Office and store machines and devices.....	78.9	80.2	85.1	88.7	92.0	93.3	92.7	92.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	100.2	93.0	94.2	94.2		
Service-industry and household machines.....	119.4	119.2	118.6	119.5	119.0	120.4	118.4	137.4	133.4	140.6	145.4	146.6	132.9	157.4	157.4		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	187.4	192.4	198.9	203.5	205.2	208.5	207.4	200.5	213.2	214.4	217.8	219.4	211.3	214.3	214.3		
Electrical machinery.....	747.5	764.7	792.4	823.8	851.8	869.1	878.9	861.1	847.5	854.9	847.3	853.0	869.4	860.1	871.3		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	256.3	264.9	272.7	276.3	278.4	283.5	278.9	280.9	286.7	290.1	294.2	299.2	287.5	297.3	297.3		
Electrical appliances.....	32.4	33.6	35.5	37.6	37.9	37.1	35.3	35.9	35.6	38.7	39.3	39.7	41.8	41.8	41.8		
Insulated wire and cable.....	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.8	20.8		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	51.8	55.8	59.0	59.4	58.9	58.2	56.3	56.5	57.6	58.5	59.5	63.2	59.3	59.0	59.0		
Electric lamps.....	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.6	23.9	23.9		
Communication equipment.....	349.8	362.0	378.7	398.0	413.0	417.9	409.2	393.7	394.2	384.6	380.3	386.5	394.9	392.0	392.0		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	32.9	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.7	35.3	36.0	36.0	36.0		
Transportation equipment.....	1,173.2	1,211.5	1,275.8	1,341.7	1,349.9	1,321.3	1,277.8	1,263.0	1,273.0	1,415.2	1,434.8	1,446.0	1,474.3	1,402.2	1,388.8		
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	553.2	608.7	661.0	649.7	590.2	531.2	610.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	663.0	689.2	645.7	651.8	651.8		
Aircraft and parts.....	490.4	497.6	505.8	519.4	548.7	560.6	573.5	585.0	593.9	598.3	601.6	603.1	574.6	540.8	540.8		
Aircraft.....	298.6	302.7	307.1	315.4	334.8	341.0	351.4	357.8	363.2	366.8	368.5	367.2	350.9	339.8	339.8		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	88.1	90.4	92.9	95.4	100.3	102.9	104.5	109.0	112.3	113.2	116.8	117.9	108.2	104.4	104.4		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.6	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.0	11.3	11.3		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	89.4	90.3	91.9	94.9	99.5	102.7	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.1	101.5	95.3	95.3		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	120.0	129.5	123.6	123.3	124.1	125.4	124.7	125.5	128.0	123.8	123.2	123.9	124.4	110.5	110.5		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	105.6	105.9	109.0	111.2	110.6	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.9	109.1	106.3	107.8	109.1	94.1	94.1		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.1	15.3	16.4	16.4		
Railroad equipment.....	41.5	43.2	44.5	47.4	49.5	51.5	45.6	52.9	52.7	50.8	50.5	49.6	49.6	47.0	47.0		
Other transportation equipment.....	6.4	5.8	6.8	8.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.3		
Instruments and related products.....	205.9	209.1	213.9	219.4	221.8	223.4	225.1	225.2	220.6	224.0	228.1	229.5	230.6	225.4	230.3		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	37.6	38.0	38.7	38.8	39.4	40.0	41.0	41.0	42.2	42.2	42.3	44.3	42.3	41.4	39.1		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	82.6	83.2	84.6	85.8	86.9	87.6	87.7	87.7	88.3	88.5	88.5	89.6	88.0	89.9	89.9		
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.8		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.1	27.9	28.5	28.8	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.5	28.5		
Ophthalmic goods.....	17.5	18.2	18.6	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.2	18.9	30.3	30.3		
Photographic apparatus.....	41.3	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.6	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.5	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.1	48.9	48.9		
Watches and clocks.....	23.6	24.5	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	26.8	26.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	25.5	24.9	28.0	28.0		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	349.7	350.4	347.3	367.7	394.1	405.4	407.3	394.9	360.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	382.0	396.1	403.5		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	36.7	36.9	38.5	39.5	40.0	39.7	38.0	35.7	36.8	37.1	37.1	38.2	38.3	40.6	40.6		
Musical instruments and parts.....	13.4	13.9	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	14.7	15.5	15.5		
Toys and sporting goods.....	55.9	51.8	59.6	75.4	81.8	82.9	79.6	69.7	74.5	72.4	70.1	66.2	72.0	78.3	78.3		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.1	22.6	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.7	23.8	23.8		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	46.4	45.6	47.1	48.1	49.0	51.0	50.5	45.7	47.6	46.6	47.5	48.5	48.3	51.7	51.7		
Fabricated plastics products.....	63.3	64.5	66.6	68.9	70.2	70.5	68.3	65.8	66.2	68.5	68.9	71.2	69.2	68.5	68.5		
Other manufacturing industries.....	112.6	112.0	117.7	123.0	124.8	123.5	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	119.9	124.1	124.1		

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all non-supervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power

plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-2.

* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing¹

[1947=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	64.2	29.9	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	1957: May.....	104.7	161.0
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	June.....	104.7	163.9
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1952: Average.....	106.3	135.6	July.....	103.4	160.5
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1953: Average.....	111.8	161.4	August.....	105.3	164.7
1943: Average.....	121.4	92.0	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	September.....	105.0	164.7
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: Average.....	105.6	152.9	October.....	104.2	162.6
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1956: Average.....	106.7	161.4	November.....	102.7	160.9
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1957: Average.....	104.5	162.7	December.....	100.7	157.4
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7						
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	1957: March.....	103.8	164.3	1958: January.....	97.3	149.3
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	April.....	104.8	161.5	February.....	96.3	145.1
						March.....	93.8	143.3

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-5. Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel¹

[In thousands]

Item	1958			1957										Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Total civilian employment ²	7,527	7,488	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	*7,357	*7,376	*7,360	7,334	7,380	7,178
Federal employment.....	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,170	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,302	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,214	2,200
Executive.....	2,113.4	2,110.5	2,443.4	2,120.9	2,128.9	2,152.7	2,184.7	2,192.0	2,184.4	2,178.8	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,173.3	2,187.6	2,183.1
Department of Defense.....	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.5	965.3	1,018.1	1,023.4	1,023.0	1,021.1	1,025.2	1,028.7	1,031.7	1,007.6	1,034.1
Post Office Department.....	532.8	532.9	564.6	533.5	528.6	523.7	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	548.6	535.5
Other agencies.....	627.0	625.3	624.3	625.9	630.8	633.7	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.8	625.9	621.3	631.4	613.7
Legislative.....	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	22.0	21.9
Judicial.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
District of Columbia ³	224.3	224.7	232.4	230.4	231.0	231.5	235.4	237.0	236.8	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	233.1	231.2
Executive.....	203.8	203.8	211.6	208.5	210.2	210.6	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.9	211.6	212.2	210.3
Department of Defense.....	77.7	77.8	78.5	83.6	84.3	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	86.1	88.6
Post Office Department.....	9.3	9.3	16.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.3
Other agencies.....	116.6	116.7	116.4	116.7	116.8	116.3	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	116.5	112.4
Legislative.....	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment ⁴	5,387	5,351	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	*5,185	*5,171	*5,157	5,134	5,166	4,975
State.....	1,391.0	1,384.9	1,368.7	1,367.6	1,359.8	1,322.8	1,288.7	1,298.5	1,340.8	1,344.7	1,340.7	1,333.4	1,328.5	1,335.6	1,281.5
Local.....	3,996.3	3,966.5	3,967.6	3,982.0	3,957.1	3,879.9	3,656.3	3,639.3	3,791.3	*3,840.0	*3,830.1	*3,823.8	3,805.9	3,830.7	3,693.3
Education.....	2,498.3	2,499.4	2,471.4	2,484.8	2,445.9	2,296.5	1,988.9	1,982.3	2,216.5	2,342.6	2,350.8	2,351.0	2,345.5	2,301.2	2,178.6
Other.....	2,889.6	2,881.3	2,864.9	2,864.8	2,868.0	2,905.2	2,666.1	2,656.0	2,515.1	*2,542.1	*2,520.0	*2,506.2	2,488.9	2,468.1	2,790.2
Total military personnel ⁵	2,647	2,643	2,647	2,600	2,729	2,780	2,819	2,839	2,836	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,786	2,848
Army.....	906.9	909.6	918.1	935.9	955.3	980.3	992.4	1,001.3	998.0	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	997.3	981.2	1,030.1
Air Force.....	877.7	877.0	878.7	890.9	922.1	916.7	922.2	930.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	914.2	915.3	910.9	916.1
Navy.....	639.5	633.6	622.6	639.1	640.8	653.1	674.7	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	678.3	678.4	666.7	672.7
Marine Corps.....	193.3	193.0	190.7	193.5	194.9	198.0	199.1	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	197.5	200.4
Coast Guard.....	29.5	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.8	29.1	29.9	28.8

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

² Data refer to the continental United States only.

³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁴ Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁵ Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

⁶ Revised.

SOURCE: Federal civilian employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; State and local government employment, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; military personnel, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary.

TABLE A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	[In thousands]															Annual average	
	1958					1957											
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956		
Continental United States.....	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,236.9	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,502.5	1,730.2	1,465.8	1,225.2		
New England.....	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	121.9	86.7		
Maine.....	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.0	8.2		
New Hampshire.....	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.6	5.9	6.0	4.4		
Vermont.....	6.9	5.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	1.8		
Massachusetts.....	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	61.4	41.7		
Rhode Island.....	37.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	16.5	12.0		
Connecticut.....	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.9	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	24.2	16.8		
Middle Atlantic.....	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	427.6	370.8		
New York.....	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	189.3	165.4		
New Jersey.....	145.8	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	80.5	67.8		
Pennsylvania.....	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	156.5	163.3	172.6	157.9	137.8		
East North Central.....	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	264.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	283.8	237.5		
Ohio.....	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	67.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	65.6	47.5		
Indiana.....	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	33.5	31.3		
Illinois.....	168.0	151.7	91.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	68.2	59.6		
Michigan.....	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.2	100.0		
Wisconsin.....	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	18.2	16.9	17.8	17.6	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	23.2	19.0		
West North Central.....	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	80.0	71.9		
Minnesota.....	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	22.6	19.8		
Iowa.....	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	8.9	7.8		
Missouri.....	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	30.3	27.9		
North Dakota.....	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	1.4	2.2		
South Dakota.....	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	1.7	1.8		
Nebraska.....	12.4	10.1	6.8	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	5.4	8.1		
Kansas.....	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	8.6	7.6		
South Atlantic.....	306.1	283.5	198.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.8	146.8	154.3	163.2	154.7	123.3		
Delaware.....	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.1	2.1		
Maryland.....	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	13.3	14.0	17.3	17.7	12.2		
District of Columbia.....	110.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	8.3	4.4		
Virginia.....	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.7	11.3		
West Virginia.....	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	14.1	11.0		
North Carolina.....	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	39.3	31.3		
South Carolina.....	23.0	25.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.2	13.0		
Georgia.....	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.5	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	27.5	21.9		
Florida.....	27.9	26.4	19.7	13.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	18.7	16.0		
East South Central.....	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	123.7	133.3	110.9	98.5		
Kentucky.....	57.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.8	37.4	38.5	40.4	33.1	30.1		
Tennessee.....	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	40.2	36.1		
Alabama.....	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	20.8		
Mississippi.....	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	18.6	16.9	18.4	19.1	15.0	11.5		
West South Central.....	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.2	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.8	85.7	94.2	72.1	57.9		
Arkansas.....	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	14.8	11.6		
Louisiana.....	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	13.2	12.4		
Oklahoma.....	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	12.7	10.5		
Texas.....	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.6	34.7	36.0	31.4	25.5		
Mountain.....	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.8	55.9	34.5	26.5		
Montana.....	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	6.3	3.7		
Idaho.....	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	5.2	3.9		
Wyoming.....	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	1.7	1.4		
Colorado.....	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	6.7	6.6	7.5	5.1	3.6		
New Mexico.....	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	3.5	2.7		
Arizona.....	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	5.5	4.5		
Utah.....	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	4.5	3.9		
Nevada.....	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.8		
Pacific.....	420.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	130.1	122.3	118.0	143.1	160.1	215.5	234.2	180.3	133.2		
Washington.....	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	30.0	16.4	12.3	18.3	26.0	38.8	51.4	33.3	26.1		
Oregon.....	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.8	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	22.9	16.2		
California.....	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	124.1	87.8		

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958		1957											1956
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	909	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	832	740	700	691	747	732
Nonfarm placements.....	312	355	300	408	540	561	536	533	538	534	480	425	387	403
State unemployment insurance programs:														
Initial claims ²	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,103	1,032	842	1,207	881	1,001	1,099	807	1,002	1,049
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	3,103	2,877	2,112	1,813	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,283	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,502	1,730	1,835
Rate of insured unemployment ⁴	7.6	6.9	6.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.1
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	10,798	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,663	4,002	4,407	4,883	4,686	5,517	5,706	6,302	6,118	5,499
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.85	\$26.95
Total benefits paid.....	\$330,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,027	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$168,841	\$164,800	\$143,923
Unemployment compensation for veterans:														
Initial claims ⁵	31	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	34	16	18	21	23	30
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	72	58	41	30	24	29	35	34	33	31	39	47	49	61
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	279	238	170	115	112	142	165	165	138	158	191	218	207	202
Total benefits paid ⁶	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,530	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,686	\$5,594	\$7,050
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁷	27	43	36	34	22	16	15	54	33	16	10	9	11	10
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	160	135	106	83	66	47	40	52	36	42	53	60	67	55
Number of payments ⁸	284	399	227	142	119	92	113	94	86	109	125	161	138	124
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$67.82	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.89	\$62.20	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$50.86	\$57.66	\$58.14	\$59.66	\$60.91	\$57.67
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$19,063	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,832	\$7,332	\$5,089	\$6,990	\$4,960	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$8,202	\$7,112
All programs:														
Insured unemployment ⁴	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,556	1,700	1,846	1,651

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$28.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments. ¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.6	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.1
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.1											
Total separations ²													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.3
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.7											
Quits													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.9
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.6											
Discharges													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2											
Layoffs													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.7											
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2											

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1165 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Total accessions		Separations										Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs					
	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958		
Manufacturing														
All manufacturing.....	2.1	2.5	3.7	5.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.7	3.8	0.2	0.2		
Durable goods ¹	2.2	2.4	4.1	5.7	.6	.7	.1	.2	3.2	4.5	.3	.2		
Nondurable goods ²	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.7	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	2.3	.2	.2		
Ordinance and accessories	2.1	2.7	3.7	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.4	0.2	0.2		
Food and kindred products	2.4	3.2	4.0	3.8	.6	.8	.2	.2	2.9	2.6	.2	.2		
Meat products.....	1.3	2.3	5.8	3.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	4.9	2.5	.4	.3		
Grain-mill products.....	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.3	.5	.6	.2	.2	1.0	2.3	.2	.3		
Bakery products.....	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.1	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	1.1	1.4	.2	.2		
Beverages.....	(³)	3.2	(³)	5.4	(³)	.3	(³)	.1	(³)	4.8	(³)	.2		
Malt liquors.....	(³)	3.2	(³)	5.4	(³)	.3	(³)	.1	(³)	4.8	(³)	.2		
Tobacco manufactures	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.9	.9	1.0	.1	.2	1.0	1.6	.1	.1		
Cigarettes.....	.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	.6	.6	.1	.2	.4	.9	.1	.1		
Cigars.....	1.4	2.5	3.3	4.5	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.7	2.7	(³)	.1		
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	.3	.3	(³)	.1	1.1	.6	.2	.4		
Textile-mill products	2.3	3.1	3.0	4.6	.9	1.1	.2	.3	1.8	3.1	.2	.2		
Yarn and thread mills.....	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.2	.9	1.1	.3	.3	1.4	2.6	.1	.2		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.4	3.3	2.9	4.5	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	1.5	2.8	.2	.2		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	1.0	1.7	.1	.1		
Woolen and worsted.....	6.5	12.2	7.9	13.5	.7	.9	.1	.1	6.4	12.0	.6	.4		
Knitting mills.....	2.3	4.0	3.3	5.0	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	2.0	3.3	.1	.1		
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.2	7.8	1.7	2.2	.9	1.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.1	.1		
Seamless hosiery.....	2.0	1.6	5.3	5.9	1.2	1.6	.2	.3	3.9	3.9	.1	.1		
Knit underwear.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.8	.8	1.2	.2	.1	.8	2.4	.1	.1		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.3	.4	.7	.1	.1	1.8	2.3	.2	.2		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(³)	1.9	(³)	5.5	(³)	.5	(³)	.3	(³)	4.5	(³)	.2		
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.5	3.6	2.8	4.5	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	1.1	2.5	.1	.1		
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	1.3	4.3	2.3	3.0	1.1	1.6	.1	.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.5	3.6	2.8	5.1	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	.9	3.0	.1	.1		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4	.9	1.2	.2	.2	2.4	2.8	.1	.2		
Logging camps and contractors.....	3.1	7.7	6.3	6.3	1.2	2.3	.4	.2	4.4	3.5	.2	.3		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.8	.8	1.1	.2	.2	2.4	2.4	.1	.1		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.5	.7	1.0	.2	.2	1.3	2.1	.1	.3		
Furniture and fixtures	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.9	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.0	3.5	.1	.2		
Household furniture.....	2.3	2.6	3.2	5.2	.8	1.0	.2	.3	2.0	3.7	.1	.2		
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.5	3.1	3.0	4.0	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.1	3.0	.1	.2		
Paper and allied products	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.0	.5	.8	.1	.2	1.6	1.9	.2	.2		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	.9	.9	1.8	1.9	.3	.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.1	.2	.2		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	1.6	1.3	2.8	3.8	.6	1.0	.2	.2	1.9	2.4	.1	.2		
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.3	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.4	1.5	.2	.2		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.0	.9	.3	.2		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.9	.6	2.4	2.5	.3	.3	.1	(³)	1.9	1.9	.2	.2		
Synthetic fibers.....	1.3	.5	4.0	2.9	.2	.2	(³)	(³)	3.6	2.5	.2	.1		
Drugs and medicines.....	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.8	.6	.9	.1	.1	1.1	.6	.1	.2		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	.4	.6	.2	.1	.9	1.2	.2	.2		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.5	.4	1.1	2.0	.2	.3	(³)	(³)	.6	1.3	.2	.4	
Petroleum refining.....	.3	.2	.7	1.8	.2	.3	(³)	(³)	.3	1.1	.2	.4		
Rubber products	1.3	1.6	3.3	4.8	.4	.6	.1	.1	2.6	3.8	.2	.3		
Tires and inner tubes.....	.9	.8	1.5	2.8	.2	.4	(³)	(³)	1.2	2.0	.1	.3		
Rubber footwear.....	1.5	3.4	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	1.9	1.3	.2	.3		
Other rubber products.....	1.6	2.0	4.8	6.8	.4	.6	.1	.2	4.0	5.7	.2	.3		
Leather and leather products	2.3	3.5	3.4	4.3	1.3	1.7	.2	.3	1.8	1.8	.1	.6		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	1.9	2.3	2.3	4.8	.5	.6	.1	.2	1.5	3.5	.2	.5		
Footwear (except rubber).....	2.4	3.7	3.5	4.3	1.4	1.9	.2	.3	1.8	1.5	.1	.6		
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.2	2.1	4.9	5.4	.4	.6	.1	.1	4.2	4.5	.2	.2		
Glass and glass products.....	2.4	2.9	5.8	6.3	.3	.5	.1	.1	5.2	5.4	.2	.2		
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.3	1.3	5.4	3.7	.2	.5	.1	.1	4.8	2.8	.3	.3		
Structural clay products.....	1.7	1.5	6.1	5.4	.6	.6	.1	.2	5.3	4.3	.1	.3		
Pottery and related products.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	.4	.8	.1	.2	1.4	2.9	.1	.1		
Primary metal industries	1.8	1.5	4.7	5.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	4.0	5.2	.3	.3		
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	1.9	1.5	4.8	6.9	.2	.3	(³)	(³)	4.1	6.2	.4	.4		
Iron and steel foundries.....	1.7	1.6	4.5	5.7	.4	.5	.2	.2	3.8	4.8	.2	.2		
Gray-iron foundries.....	1.9	1.4	2.6	5.1	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.9	4.2	.1	.2		
Malleable-iron foundries.....	1.5	2.2	6.4	7.0	.5	.8	.2	.1	5.4	5.8	.2	.2		
Steel foundries.....	1.6	1.4	5.9	5.8	.4	.4	.2	.2	5.2	5.0	.2	.2		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:														
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	.2	.7	4.0	2.6	.3	.5	.2	.2	3.2	1.7	.4	.2		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:														
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	.7	.8	3.2	3.8	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.6	3.3	.3	.3		
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.3	3.1	6.2	7.5	.4	.5	.2	.3	3.2	6.6	.3	.2		
Other primary metal industries:														
Iron and steel forgings.....	1.3	1.7	5.4	6.5	.3	.4	.1	.1	4.7	5.8	.3	.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.5	2.8	4.8	6.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.8	5.4	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	1.4	1.7	5.0	5.0	.6	.7	.2	.3	4.0	3.8	.2	.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.6	1.8	2.9	4.6	.6	.6	.3	.3	1.9	3.5	.1	.2
Handtools.....	1.5	1.3	4.6	5.3	.4	.5	.1	.2	3.9	4.4	.2	.3
Hardware.....	1.2	1.8	5.7	5.0	.7	.9	.2	.2	4.5	3.6	.3	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.6	.6	.8	.2	.3	1.9	2.3	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.4	3.6	1.9	2.8	.6	.6	.4	.3	.7	1.6	.3	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	.7	1.0	.1	.3	2.8	2.7	.1	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	1.7	2.1	4.5	4.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	3.6	3.4	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	3.4	4.3	6.0	13.0	.6	.8	.2	.3	4.9	11.5	.2	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	1.7	1.9	3.6	4.8	.5	.6	.1	.1	2.7	3.8	.3	.3
Engines and turbines.....	2.0	2.9	2.1	3.1	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.3	2.1	.3	.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.7	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.2	1.8	.2	.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	1.3	2.1	4.4	4.3	.4	.6	.1	.2	3.6	3.3	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery.....	1.1	1.2	4.0	7.2	.3	.5	.1	.1	3.3	6.2	.2	.4
Machine tools.....	.9	.9	4.0	10.1	.3	.4	(9)	.1	3.3	9.1	.2	.4
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	.8	.7	3.7	4.7	.3	.5	.1	.2	2.9	3.7	.4	.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	1.7	2.1	4.4	4.0	.4	.6	.1	.1	3.7	3.8	.2	.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.1	1.3	3.1	3.8	.4	.6	.2	.2	2.3	2.8	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	1.4	1.4	3.1	4.0	.5	.6	.2	.2	2.1	2.9	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.2	1.6	5.8	6.2	.5	.6	.1	.1	5.0	5.2	.2	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.5	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.4	3.4	.4	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.7	1.4	4.0	5.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	3.2	4.3	.3	.3
Electrical machinery.....	2.0	2.0	3.8	4.6	.8	.8	.2	.2	2.6	3.4	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.8	1.5	3.3	4.0	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.2	2.8	.2	.3
Communication equipment.....	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.8	.2	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	2.7	3.0	4.2	5.5	1.1	.9	.2	.2	2.8	4.1	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(9)	1.4	(9)	2.1	(9)	.6	(9)	.2	(9)	1.1	(9)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	2.4	2.7	4.4	5.1	.6	.8	.3	.3	3.1	3.8	.3	.2
Transportation equipment.....	2.8	3.0	4.6	7.7	.6	.8	.1	.1	3.5	6.4	.5	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	2.1	2.9	6.2	11.3	.4	.5	.1	.1	4.9	9.9	.8	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	2.0	1.5	2.3	3.7	.7	.9	.1	.1	1.4	2.6	.1	.2
Aircraft.....	2.0	1.4	2.0	3.4	.7	.9	.1	.1	1.2	2.2	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.3	1.6	2.8	4.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.9	3.2	.2	.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	.5	.6	.3	.2	.2	(9)	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	2.5	2.0	5.4	6.1	.9	.9	.2	.3	4.2	4.7	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(9)	11.5	(9)	10.2	(9)	1.6	(9)	.4	(9)	7.9	(9)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	(9)	4.7	(9)	7.9	(9)	.4	(9)	.2	(9)	6.8	(9)	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(9)	2.3	(9)	3.0	(9)	.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.8	(9)	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	6.3	5.9	11.4	10.2	.4	.4	.1	.3	10.7	9.2	.3	.3
Other transportation equipment.....	6.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	.8	.7	.3	.1	.5	1.7	.3	.1
Instruments and related products.....	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.7	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.0	2.7	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(9)	.5	(9)	2.1	(9)	.3	(9)	.1	(9)	1.6	(9)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.0	2.1	4.6	6.0	.5	.6	.1	.4	3.7	4.6	.2	.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.1	1.3	2.8	3.5	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.9	2.5	.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3.4	4.7	4.0	5.9	.7	1.1	.2	.2	2.9	4.4	.1	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.1	.7	.8	.1	.2	1.6	1.8	.1	.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	1.8	.8	1.5	6.5	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.6	5.0	.2	.4
Iron mining.....	2.2	.3	1.5	8.9	.1	.2	(9)	(9)	1.1	8.3	.3	.4
Copper mining.....	(9)	.7	(9)	8.2	(9)	.7	(9)	.1	(9)	6.9	(9)	.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	.4	1.5	1.0	2.2	.5	.9	.1	.1	.1	.8	.3	.4
Anthracite mining.....	(9)	1.3	(9)	1.6	(9)	.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.0	(9)	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.6	.6	5.0	4.6	.2	.2	(9)	(9)	4.5	4.2	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(9)	.9	(9)	1.4	(9)	1.0	(9)	.1	(9)	.2	(9)	.1
Telegraph.....	(9)	1.1	(9)	1.8	(9)	.8	(9)	.1	(9)	.7	(9)	.2

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series exclude the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

* Not available.

* Less than 0.05.

* Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Mining																	
	Metal						Coal											
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
1956: Average	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$89.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$87.65	33.2	\$2.64	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81
1957: Average	98.98	40.9	2.42	104.01	39.7	2.62	98.23	41.1	2.39	89.19	41.1	2.17	93.20	31.7	2.94	110.53	36.6	3.02
February	97.29	41.4	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.47	42.4	2.32	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.35	32.0	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.93
March	97.23	41.2	2.36	96.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	79.79	27.8	2.87	109.58	37.4	2.93
April	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.53	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02
May	97.58	41.0	2.38	96.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.03	41.3	2.18	88.70	30.8	2.88	107.76	35.8	3.01
June	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.50	34.3	2.93	114.68	37.6	3.05
July	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	95.33	33.1	2.88	112.17	36.8	3.09
August	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.96	36.5	3.04
September	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	105.19	35.3	2.98	112.91	36.9	3.06
October	106.31	39.8	2.47	106.23	38.2	2.71	92.30	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	93.87	31.5	2.98	110.66	39.4	3.04
November	96.53	39.4	2.45	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	84.68	28.9	2.93	102.18	33.5	3.05
December	97.51	39.8	2.45	97.46	36.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	77.91	26.5	2.94	107.92	35.5	3.04
1958: January	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.08	30.4	2.96	103.36	34.0	3.04
February	96.14	39.4	2.44	96.63	36.9	2.70	94.01	39.5	2.38	84.10	39.3	2.14	81.42	27.6	2.95	100.62	33.1	3.04
	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Nonbuilding construction			Other nonbuilding construction		
1956: Average	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$95.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.69	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.63
1957: Average	105.49	40.8	2.61	87.60	43.8	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	98.65	40.6	2.43	110.15	39.2	2.81
February	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.53	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72
March	100.33	40.3	2.50	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.83	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.9	2.34	106.54	38.6	2.76
April	104.23	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.39	37.2	2.86	103.88	39.8	2.61	96.64	40.1	2.41	109.93	39.4	2.79
May	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.61	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.32	39.9	2.79
June	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.62	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.8	2.45	114.05	40.3	2.83
July	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.63	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49	115.30	40.6	2.84
August	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.65	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50	118.89	40.1	2.89
September	106.22	40.8	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.91	110.25	37.5	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49	114.23	39.8	2.87
October	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.94	103.30	34.9	2.96	98.82	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47	106.56	37.0	2.88
November	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.31	42.1	2.95	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.33	37.9	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45	110.11	38.5	2.86
December	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.5	2.93	107.40	35.8	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44	110.59	38.4	2.88
1958: January	110.83	41.2	2.69	80.40	39.8	2.92	106.53	33.4	3.01	96.02	35.3	2.72	84.67	34.7	2.44	102.17	35.6	2.87
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Special-trade contractors			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1956: Average	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$100.10	35.0	\$2.86	\$125.61	39.8	\$3.18
1957: Average	107.22	36.1	2.97	98.99	35.7	2.77	112.84	36.4	3.10	118.87	38.1	3.12	104.10	34.7	3.00	132.10	39.2	3.37
February	105.91	36.0	2.91	98.19	36.1	2.78	111.33	36.5	3.06	116.86	38.2	3.06	99.77	34.1	2.92	130.75	39.3	3.31
March	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.63	35.4	2.71	110.98	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34
April	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.97	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.45	39.3	3.32
May	107.02	36.4	2.94	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.69	39.3	3.35
June	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	114.38	37.2	3.08	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99	134.06	39.9	3.36
July	108.63	36.8	2.96	102.03	36.7	2.78	113.34	36.8	3.08	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01	132.83	39.8	3.38
August	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.63	37.3	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01	132.50	39.2	3.38
September	111.14	36.8	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.55	37.0	3.15	123.77	38.8	3.17	107.57	35.5	3.03	134.30	39.5	3.40
October	110.53	36.6	2.92	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.97	36.7	3.16	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04	135.49	39.5	3.43
November	104.23	34.4	3.03	95.37	33.7	2.83	109.97	34.8	3.16	116.44	36.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06	128.25	37.5	3.42
December	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.90	35.3	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.30	33.4	3.07	134.75	39.8	3.42
1958: January	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	33.1	2.86	112.96	35.3	3.20	122.35	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11	132.35	38.7	3.42
February	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.27	31.8	2.87	107.82	33.8	3.19	116.84	36.4	3.19	100.78	32.3	3.12	122.68	37.5	3.41
	Building construction—Con.																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
	Other special-trade contractors															Total: Food and kindred products		
1956: Average	\$102.30	35.8	\$2.86	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.98	\$96.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.6	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.9	\$2.19	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83
1957: Average	106.30	35.2	3.02	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	74.09	39.2	1.89	95.06	40.8	2.33	78.17	40.5	1.93
February	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.19	40.1	2.05	88.78	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29	77.39	40.1	1.93
March	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.68	41.6	2.30	76.81	39.8	1.93
April	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.03	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.94	38.9	1.87	95.53	41.4	2.31	77.20	39.6	1.94
May	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.8	1.89	95.02	40.7	2.31	78.36	40.4	1.94
June	108.94	36.4	2.99	82.10	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33	78.94	40.9	1.93
July	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.80	41.0	2.34	79.27	41.8	1.91
August	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34	77.71	40.9	1.90
September	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.24	40.2	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	95.04	40.1	2.37	79.10	41.2	1.92
October	110.01	35.6	3.09	82.56	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.23	74.10	39.0	1.90	94.96	39.9	2.38	77.99	40.2	1.94
November	107.04	35.8	3.08	82.92	39.3	2.11	88.69	39.7	2.24	74.50	38.8	1.92	96.05	40.0	2.40	80.00	40.2	1.94
December	102.92	35.2	3.09	82.74	39.4	2.10	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.88	39.0	1.92	98.78	40.5	2.42	80.18	40.7	1.97
1958: January	104.54	33.4	3.13	81.27	38.7	2.10	87.14	38.9	2.24	73.73	38.4	1.92	100.77	41.3	2.44	80.80	40.2	2.01
February	97.65	31.4	3.11	80.64	38.4	2.10	86.46	38.6	2.24	73.15	38.1	1.92	99.47	40.6	2.45	79.20	39.6	2.01

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Meat products ^{4,5}			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁶			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			
1956: Average.....	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.15	\$88.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.47	42.3	\$1.74	\$75.95	43.9	\$1.73	\$77.46	42.1	\$1.84
1957: Average.....	87.08	40.5	2.15	95.64	41.3	2.34	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.46	42.1	1.94	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.71	41.9	1.95
February.....	85.57	39.8	2.18	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.09	41.7	1.80	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
March.....	83.71	39.3	2.13	92.82	40.4	2.29	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.02	42.0	1.81	78.51	42.9	1.83	79.07	41.4	1.91
April.....	84.99	39.9	2.13	93.15	40.5	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	78.84	41.9	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
May.....	86.28	40.7	2.12	95.17	41.2	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	77.53	42.6	1.82	79.24	43.8	1.83	82.09	42.6	1.93
June.....	87.13	41.1	2.12	95.87	41.8	2.31	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.87	43.1	1.83	79.92	43.2	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
July.....	87.81	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
August.....	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.53	42.3	1.84	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.51	41.8	1.95
September.....	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	90.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
October.....	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.88	41.6	1.80	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99
November.....	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99
December.....	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98
1958: January.....	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	79.99	42.1	1.91	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99
February.....	86.08	38.6	2.23	95.35	39.4	2.42	88.88	39.5	2.25	79.65	41.7	1.90	79.71	41.3	1.93	83.80	41.9	2.00
Canning and preserving ⁷			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁸			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			
1956: Average.....	\$62.02	39.8	\$1.57	\$50.06	39.7	\$1.65	\$55.99	41.5	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.57	\$84.72	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.63	43.9	\$1.75
1957: Average.....	63.41	38.9	1.63	52.19	39.7	1.70	66.66	40.4	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97	88.68	43.9	2.02	79.97	43.7	1.83
February.....	61.78	37.9	1.63	46.31	37.4	1.69	65.63	39.3	1.67	82.60	42.8	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.47	42.6	1.81
March.....	61.59	37.1	1.66	53.15	39.9	1.72	65.66	38.4	1.71	82.03	42.5	1.93	84.87	43.3	1.96	77.29	42.7	1.81
April.....	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.69	31.4	1.71	66.47	38.2	1.74	82.22	42.6	1.93	84.91	43.1	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
May.....	62.75	37.8	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.70	83.61	43.1	1.94	85.59	43.4	1.97	79.17	43.5	1.82
June.....	61.18	35.0	1.61	50.24	33.0	1.57	64.08	38.6	1.66	83.66	43.8	1.91	86.17	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80
July.....	64.17	41.4	1.55	54.77	32.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.53	86.72	44.7	1.94	89.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81
August.....	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82
September.....	66.01	41.0	1.61	58.13	33.6	1.73	68.30	41.9	1.65	90.74	44.7	2.03	95.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86
October.....	62.65	38.2	1.64	50.66	29.8	1.70	65.90	39.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86
November.....	60.26	37.2	1.62	47.08	26.6	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.63	85.85	42.5	2.02	89.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89
December.....	63.84	38.0	1.68	50.45	28.5	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.54	43.6	1.90
1958: January.....	64.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91
February.....	63.58	37.4	1.70	49.56	28.0	1.77	67.03	38.3	1.73	88.33	43.3	2.04	90.79	43.8	2.05	81.89	43.1	1.90
Bakery products ⁹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ¹⁰			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			
1956: Average.....	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$96.00	40.0	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86	\$86.94	41.8	\$2.06	\$78.12	43.4	\$1.80
1957: Average.....	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.34	39.5	1.73	84.20	43.4	1.94	92.18	41.9	2.20	79.42	42.7	1.85
February.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.82	38.9	1.71	81.61	40.6	2.01	85.75	39.7	2.16	83.07	42.6	1.95
March.....	73.23	39.8	1.84	75.39	40.1	1.88	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	88.75	40.9	2.17	79.95	39.4	2.03
April.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	66.69	39.0	1.71	81.16	39.4	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18	78.39	39.0	2.01
May.....	75.55	40.4	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	67.72	39.6	1.71	83.62	40.2	2.08	91.10	41.6	2.19	74.40	37.2	2.00
June.....	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.35	40.9	1.72	92.44	43.4	2.13	102.38	43.3	2.26	81.61	40.2	2.03
July.....	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.8	1.98
August.....	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.94	39.1	2.07	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00
September.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	86.11	41.8	2.06	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98
October.....	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.95	68.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75
November.....	77.60	40.0	1.94	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.30	39.0	1.80	87.65	40.8	1.79	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	40.1	1.77
December.....	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	90.36	40.2	1.80	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	40.7	1.84
1958: January.....	76.51	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91
February.....	76.43	39.6	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	70.59	39.0	1.81	84.87	41.0	2.07	90.05	40.2	2.24	85.28	41.4	2.06
Confectionery and related products ¹¹			Confectionery			Beverages ¹²			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			
1956: Average.....	\$51.85	39.9	\$1.55	\$39.70	39.8	\$1.80	\$85.41	40.1	\$2.13	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	\$103.08	39.8	\$2.59	\$51.90	39.0	\$2.10
1957: Average.....	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.87	88.18	39.9	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.82	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.20	38.0	2.21
February.....	63.84	39.9	1.60	61.78	39.6	1.86	85.72	39.5	2.17	64.31	40.7	1.58	103.49	39.2	2.64	84.42	38.2	2.21
March.....	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.86	86.29	39.4	2.19	64.96	40.6	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	2.21
April.....	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.87	87.18	39.8	2.19	65.19	41.0	1.59	105.86	39.5	2.68	85.09	38.5	2.21
May.....	63.57	39.0	1.59	61.15	38.7	1.88	88.62	40.1	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	108.19	39.9	2.71	83.54	37.8	2.21
June.....	65.85	40.4	1.63	63.92	40.2	1.89	91.35	40.6	2.25	70.98	42.5	1.67	111.35	40.2	2.77	84.42	38.2	2.21
July.....	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.88	92.74	41.4	2.24	72.64	43.7	1.66	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20
August.....	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.99	40.5	1.88	89.95	40.7	2.21	69.28	42.5	1.63	109.73	39.9	2.75	80.69	38.6	2.22
September.....	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.87	40.8	1.89	89.42	40.1	2.23	69.21	42.2	1.64	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.52	37.9	2.22
October.....	64.15	39.6	1.62	62.09	39.3	1.88	87.47	39.4	2.22	65.61	40.8	1.62	106.15	38.6	2.73	84.07	38.8	2.21
November.....	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.87	86.80	39.1	2.22	65.36	40.1	1.63	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.19
December.....	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.86	88.70	39.6	2.24	67.56	40.7	1.66	109.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19
1958: January.....	65.74	39.9	1.66	63.60	39.5	1.61	87.81	39.2	2.24	65.03	40.2	1.64	107.23	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.20
February.....	64.74	39.6	1.66	62.63	38.9	1.61	87.14	38.9	2.24	64.64	39.9	1.62	106.43	38.7	2.75	84.29	37.6	2.22

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings		
	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures										
	Miscellaneous food products ¹			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars				
1956: Average	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$36.53	41.4	\$2.06	\$69.71	44.4	\$1.87	\$56.41	38.9	\$1.45	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.24		
1957: Average	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.49	41.4	2.21	73.59	44.6	1.65	58.91	38.5	1.53	73.78	40.1	1.84	49.88	37.5	1.33		
February	77.00	41.4	1.86	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	45.4	1.62	57.37	38.5	1.49	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.01	37.7	1.30		
March	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.58	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.10	37.0	1.30		
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.09	44.8	1.63	57.04	36.9	1.55	67.87	37.8	1.48	47.55	36.3	1.31		
May	74.30	40.6	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.86	37.3	1.31		
June	76.36	41.5	1.84	90.60	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58	74.59	40.1	1.96	49.63	37.6	1.32		
July	77.79	41.6	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.72	39.6	1.61	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32		
August	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.92	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	57.22	38.4	1.49	72.79	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33		
September	78.88	41.3	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.69	44.1	1.65	58.11	39.5	1.46	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.9	1.35		
October	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	56.30	38.3	1.47	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.30		
November	77.71	40.9	1.90	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	58.13	37.5	1.55	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37		
December	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.61	39.1	1.55	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34		
1958: January	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34		
February	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.66	41.7	2.27	74.80	44.0	1.70	59.50	37.9	1.57	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.85	37.2	1.34		
Tobacco manufactures—Continued							Textile-mill products													
Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills					
1956: Average	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	36.2	\$1.20	\$57.37	39.7	\$1.45	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.84	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.84		
1957: Average	60.75	37.6	1.62	47.38	37.6	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.40	40.0	1.61	62.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39		
February	57.56	36.2	1.59	49.15	36.7	1.27	58.80	39.2	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.92	39.0	1.38	54.21	38.0	1.39		
March	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.33	38.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	63.99	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38		
April	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	62.44	38.0	1.38	52.66	37.9	1.39		
May	59.98	36.8	1.63	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	62.68	37.9	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39		
June	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	66.20	42.1	1.62	62.65	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39		
July	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	63.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39		
August	62.49	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.29	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	62.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37		
September	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38		
October	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	60.84	37.4	1.60	62.82	38.0	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39		
November	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.64	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.61	61.99	37.4	1.39	51.85	37.3	1.39		
December	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59	62.37	37.9	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38		
1958: January	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.8	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57	60.25	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.5	1.38		
February	61.62	36.9	1.67	53.66	39.6	1.34	56.70	37.8	1.50	62.96	39.6	1.59	60.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38		
Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber												Woolen and worsted		
						United States			North			South			United States					
1956: Average	\$53.33	39.5	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$55.31	41.6	\$1.57		
1957: Average	55.27	39.2	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.48	38.8	1.43	58.91	38.5	1.53	55.24	38.9	1.42	65.28	40.8	1.60		
February	55.30	39.3	1.40	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	56.47	37.4	1.61	54.99	39.0	1.41	60.49	41.3	1.61		
March	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.62	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60		
April	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.62	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60		
May	54.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.62	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60		
June	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	39.0	1.63	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60		
July	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.63	53.96	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60		
August	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.90	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59		
September	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60		
October	56.72	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	60.36	38.8	1.53	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59		
November	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.66	37.7	1.53	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59		
December	55.52	39.1	1.42	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.45	59.58	39.2	1.52	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59		
1958: January	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59		
February	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.25	38.1	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	57.91	38.1	1.52	53.44	37.9	1.41	62.81	39.1	1.59		
Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ¹			Full-fashioned hosiery												Seamless hosiery		
						United States			North			South			United States					
1956: Average	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.66	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.98	38.8	\$1.52	\$59.06	38.1	\$1.55	\$65.21	36.1	\$1.28		
1957: Average	60.80	40.0	1.53	54.46	37.3	1.46	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.99	38.7	1.55	60.58	36.5	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.23		
February	60.40	40.0	1.51	54.09	37.3	1.45	58.59	38.2	1.56	58.00	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.64	36.3	1.24		
March	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.00	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.24		
April	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.30	35.3	1.34		
May	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	55.80	36.0	1.55	57.60	37.4	1.54	55.23	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33		
June	61.40	40.4	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	54.56	36.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	63.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33		
July	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.3	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54	62.08	33.6	1.55	47.05	36.6	1.31		
August	60.80	40.0	1.52	53.53	37.9	1.46	55.99	36.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55	64.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32		
September	61.97	40.5	1.53	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.06	36.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57	64.01	35.3	1.53	49.34	37.1	1.33		
October	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.8	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58	66.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.6	1.34		
November	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.46	37.3	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	38.9	1.57	67.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.35		
December	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.5	1.54	59.94	38.9	1.56	68.29	37.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35		
1958: January	59.67	39.0	1.52	52.33	35.6	1.47	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	35.9	1.58	56.45	36.9	1.53	47.06	34.6	1.36		
February	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.53	37.6	1.53	58.06	36.4	1.54	58.29	38.1	1.53	47.60	35.9	1.36		

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear		Knit underwear		Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)					
	North			South														
1956: Average.....	\$40.27	37.9	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.91	38.1	\$1.31	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59
1957: Average.....	51.41	37.8	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.55	38.9	1.37	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64
February.....	51.51	37.6	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.43	37.2	1.49	49.87	38.4	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.66	68.15	41.8	1.65
March.....	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.35	35.6	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.50	50.14	38.6	1.37	68.06	41.0	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65
April.....	50.69	37.2	1.36	46.90	35.0	1.34	55.88	37.5	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64
May.....	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.48	35.7	1.33	57.00	37.5	1.52	60.55	38.8	1.36	68.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64
June.....	51.06	38.1	1.34	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.78	38.4	1.53	61.14	37.6	1.36	69.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65
July.....	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.54	60.86	37.4	1.36	68.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63
August.....	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	61.14	37.6	1.36	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64
September.....	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	62.03	37.7	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64
October.....	52.85	38.3	1.39	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	61.75	37.5	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64
November.....	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.8	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.83	40.5	1.65
December.....	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	38.8	1.37	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64
1958: January.....	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	38.1	1.38	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63
February.....	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.85	34.7	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.40	35.8	1.39	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn		Hats (except cloth and millinery)		Miscellaneous textile goods ³		Fruit goods (except women's hats)		Lace goods			
1956: Average.....	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$68.83	40.5	\$1.65	\$71.10	40.4	\$1.76	\$66.09	38.2	\$1.73
1957: Average.....	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.80	39.5	1.82	59.57	36.1	1.65	69.20	40.0	1.73	74.74	40.2	1.86	67.14	37.3	1.80
February.....	78.26	42.3	1.85	77.52	41.9	1.85	61.15	36.4	1.68	68.85	40.5	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.28	37.6	1.78
March.....	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	56.76	34.4	1.65	68.08	40.4	1.70	75.62	41.1	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
April.....	74.34	40.4	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	54.61	33.3	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
May.....	73.08	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.48	36.1	1.62	67.15	39.5	1.70	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.13	37.5	1.79
June.....	72.29	39.5	1.83	68.78	38.2	1.80	59.76	36.0	1.66	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.90	37.5	1.82
July.....	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.78	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.63	69.65	40.2	1.74	72.52	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83
August.....	73.53	40.4	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.55	39.8	1.75	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81
September.....	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.53	40.3	1.78	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83
October.....	75.26	40.9	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	58.91	35.7	1.65	70.00	40.0	1.75	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82
November.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.78	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79
December.....	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.53	39.9	1.75	71.24	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78
1958: January.....	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	66.26	37.2	1.62	66.64	38.3	1.74	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80
February.....	75.36	40.3	1.87	73.08	39.5	1.85	59.04	36.9	1.60	66.43	38.4	1.73	70.49	37.1	1.90	64.73	37.2	1.74
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Paddings and upholstery filling						Processed waste and recovered fibers		Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics		Cordage and twine		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		Men's and boys' suits and coats			
1956: Average.....	\$68.85	40.8	\$1.70	\$53.97	41.2	\$1.31	\$58.00	44.0	\$2.00	\$56.99	39.3	\$1.46	\$52.64	36.8	\$1.45	\$58.12	36.7	\$1.72
1957: Average.....	70.75	40.2	1.76	57.26	40.9	1.40	62.66	43.5	2.13	58.74	38.9	1.51	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77
February.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.64	42.0	1.37	60.10	42.0	2.05	59.70	39.8	1.50	4.99	36.5	1.49	64.06	36.4	1.76
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.39	55.27	41.8	2.04	59.58	39.9	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	64.08	36.6	1.75
April.....	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.30	40.5	1.39	55.28	41.6	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.48	35.5	1.76
May.....	69.49	40.4	1.72	57.26	40.9	1.40	56.53	41.8	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.37	35.8	1.77
June.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.66	41.6	1.41	63.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51	54.34	35.9	1.49	64.08	35.8	1.79
July.....	71.28	40.8	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	67.00	44.7	2.17	57.53	38.3	1.51	54.16	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.79
August.....	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	97.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79
September.....	70.84	39.8	1.78	57.56	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53	55.42	36.7	1.51	65.90	35.7	1.79
October.....	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	98.10	45.0	2.18	58.83	38.7	1.52	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77
November.....	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	99.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78
December.....	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76
1958: January.....	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.52	52.65	35.1	1.50	60.02	34.1	1.76
February.....	66.55	37.6	1.77	56.34	39.4	1.43	87.33	41.0	2.13	56.92	37.2	1.53	52.60	35.2	1.50	58.28	33.3	1.75
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴						Shirts, collars, and neckwear		Separate trousers		Work shirts		Women's outerwear ^{5,6}		Women's dresses			
1956: Average.....	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.51	36.7	\$1.24	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$50.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.58
1957: Average.....	46.59	36.4	1.28	46.46	36.3	1.28	46.93	36.1	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17	57.92	35.1	1.65	50.03	34.8	1.61
February.....	46.36	36.5	1.27	46.21	36.1	1.28	46.86	37.2	1.30	45.40	38.8	1.17	58.74	35.6	1.65	55.62	35.2	1.68
March.....	46.72	36.5	1.28	45.15	35.8	1.29	48.73	37.2	1.31	42.60	38.8	1.19	59.43	35.8	1.66	57.80	35.9	1.61
April.....	46.72	36.0	1.27	44.67	34.9	1.28	47.55	36.3	1.31	42.60	36.1	1.18	57.70	35.4	1.63	59.01	36.2	1.63
May.....	46.37	36.3	1.27	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.80	36.1	1.30	42.60	38.0	1.16	57.80	35.6	1.62	53.62	35.7	1.60
June.....	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.97	36.2	1.27	47.19	36.3	1.30	42.92	37.0	1.16	55.24	34.1	1.62	53.09	33.9	1.58
July.....	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	43.50	37.5	1.16	58.98	34.9	1.69	54.42	33.8	1.61
August.....	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15	60.46	36.0	1.68	58.19	35.7	1.63
September.....	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	45.15	37.2	1.16	59.14	35.2	1.68	57.75	35.0	1.65
October.....	49.98	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.92	36.5	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16	56.25	34.3	1.64	55.24	34.1	1.62
November.....	45.57	35.4	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18	56.09	34.2	1.64	53.92	33.7	1.60
December.....	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.6	1.29	45.33	36.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17	54.92	33.6	1.62	53.61	33.3	1.61
1958: January.....	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.6	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.15	56.93	34.4	1.65	53.24	34.1	1.62
February.....	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.92	35.6	1.29	47.55	36.3	1.31	43.41	37.1	1.17	57.93	34.9	1.66	55.03	34.8	1.62

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ¹			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments		Millinery			
1956: Average.....	\$44.76	39.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$43.50	36.4	\$1.25	\$51.77	36.2	\$1.43	\$61.85	36.6	\$1.60
1957: Average.....	45.57	36.1	1.29	68.75	33.7	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.5	1.29	52.48	35.7	1.47	61.49	35.7	1.72
February.....	46.53	36.8	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.05	49.21	37.0	1.33	47.50	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.48	60.27	36.7	1.73
March.....	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.81
April.....	48.10	37.0	1.30	69.87	33.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.81
May.....	47.97	36.9	1.30	63.70	32.5	1.96	47.57	35.8	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28	51.74	35.2	1.47	61.15	31.0	1.65
June.....	45.80	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	52.41	35.9	1.46	54.94	32.6	1.67
July.....	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69
August.....	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.0	2.09	49.53	37.2	1.34	48.25	37.8	1.28	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.8	1.70
September.....	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.00	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.6	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73
October.....	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.89	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30	52.10	35.2	1.48	66.72	35.3	1.72
November.....	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.9	1.71
December.....	46.98	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.90	33.7	1.72
1958: January.....	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.35	46.28	35.6	1.30	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.76
February.....	44.85	34.5	1.30	68.75	33.7	2.04	48.55	35.7	1.36	46.67	35.9	1.30	52.34	35.3	1.48	52.56	38.8	1.87
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ¹			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags		Census products			
1956: Average.....	\$48.31	36.6	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.53	37.7	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.06	39.2	\$1.43
1957: Average.....	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	37.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.25	39.5	1.50	57.48	39.1	1.47
February.....	51.27	37.7	1.38	49.73	38.3	1.37	55.95	38.0	1.47	48.96	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.20	38.6	1.43
March.....	50.96	37.4	1.36	49.37	38.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.23	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	36.2	1.48
April.....	48.26	36.3	1.33	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.34	36.4	1.48
May.....	49.41	36.6	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	58.73	37.4	1.49	46.64	36.6	1.31	57.30	38.2	1.50	57.08	40.2	1.48
June.....	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.63	35.2	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32	59.40	39.6	1.50	56.09	40.2	1.47
July.....	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.49	36.0	1.40	58.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31	60.50	39.8	1.52	59.45	39.8	1.46
August.....	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.98	38.4	1.51	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.15	39.7	1.49	60.53	38.9	1.56
September.....	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.75	38.5	1.50	51.60	38.5	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.86	38.0	1.47
October.....	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.06	36.9	1.40	58.83	38.2	1.54	51.19	38.2	1.34	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49
November.....	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	39.7	1.40	59.12	37.9	1.56	49.88	37.5	1.33	59.45	39.1	1.53	56.45	35.4	1.47
December.....	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.38	37.6	1.34	62.22	40.4	1.54	58.41	39.4	1.48
1958: January.....	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	38.4	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.5	1.34	60.57	39.2	1.54	58.41	39.2	1.49
February.....	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.14	35.1	1.40	55.33	36.4	1.52	48.51	36.2	1.34	59.75	38.5	1.54	58.41	39.2	1.49
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ²		
							United States			South			West					
1956: Average.....	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.54	40.3	\$1.80	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.30	40.6	\$1.83
1957: Average.....	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.74	39.3	1.80	71.53	39.3	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.39	38.1	2.32	75.79	40.1	1.89
February.....	68.51	39.6	1.73	68.21	39.2	1.74	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	86.18	37.8	2.28	74.00	40.6	1.85
March.....	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.75	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.88
April.....	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.88	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.31	39.0	2.29	69.00	40.0	1.86
May.....	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.29	41.3	1.22	90.25	38.9	2.32	76.73	40.6	1.90
June.....	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.69	39.1	2.35	77.71	40.9	1.90
July.....	71.71	39.4	1.82	70.23	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	38.8	2.33	73.98	40.2	1.89
August.....	75.92	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.6	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.52	40.8	1.90
September.....	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.93	40.6	1.92
October.....	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.57	39.1	1.91
November.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.26	39.1	1.90
December.....	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.32	73.42	39.9	1.89
1958: January.....	69.30	38.5	1.80	67.06	37.9	1.77	67.66	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	38.9	2.30	75.07	39.1	1.92
February.....	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.64	38.0	1.78	68.40	38.0	1.80	47.60	38.7	1.23	86.33	37.7	2.29	75.23	39.4	1.91
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ¹			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products		Furniture and fixtures			
															Total: Furniture and fixtures			
1956: Average.....	\$72.90	40.6	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$58.71	40.8	\$1.29	\$56.08	41.0	\$1.28	\$90.15	41.2	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1957: Average.....	75.55	40.4	1.87	73.97	39.9	1.90	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.53	39.8	1.42	61.86	40.5	1.52	69.00	40.0	1.74
February.....	72.86	39.6	1.84	70.07	40.9	1.86	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49	69.58	40.2	1.73
March.....	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.50	69.55	40.2	1.73
April.....	73.63	39.8	1.85	70.11	40.7	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.78	40.9	1.51	68.28	39.7	1.72
May.....	75.33	40.1	1.86	78.31	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	67.82	39.2	1.73
June.....	77.45	41.2	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.3	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.54	68.06	39.7	1.74
July.....	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.83	38.6	1.89	57.05	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.43	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.38	39.3	1.74
August.....	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.05	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.53	71.63	40.7	1.76
September.....	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.50	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.27	40.5	1.54	72.39	40.9	1.77
October.....	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77
November.....	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.48	39.7	1.77
December.....	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.00	40.0	1.94	54.57	38.7	1.41	53.70	38.4	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	70.62	39.9	1.78
1958: January.....	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.53	37.7	1.42	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.5	1.55	67.38	38.5	1.75
February.....	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.15	40.3	1.94	52.54	37.0	1.42	51.57	37.1	1.39	60.70	39.2	1.55	67.61	38.2	1.74

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings
Furniture and fixtures																
	Household furniture ¹				Wood household furniture (except upholstered)				Wood household furniture, upholstered				Mattresses and bedsprings		Office, public-building, and professional furniture ¹	
1956: Average	\$85.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$70.42	41.8	\$1.90	\$71.21
1957: Average	66.23	39.9	1.66	59.94	40.5	1.48	72.50	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.78	40.4	1.95	65.19
February	68.00	40.0	1.65	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.66	39.6	1.84	73.32	39.0	1.88	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.62
March	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.97	40.2	1.84	71.61	38.5	1.86	79.73	41.1	1.94	65.83
April	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.92	39.3	1.83	68.45	37.2	1.84	77.78	40.3	1.93	64.06
May	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.61	39.6	1.48	67.51	37.3	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	77.79	40.1	1.94	63.04
June	65.74	39.6	1.66	59.20	40.0	1.48	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.91	77.22	39.6	1.95	64.94
July	64.68	39.2	1.65	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	39.8	1.93	63.18
August	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.4	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.98
September	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.78	40.5	1.92	81.97	41.4	1.98	67.55
October	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.41	39.8	1.97	65.67
November	66.88	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.8	1.86	70.86	37.1	1.91	78.80	39.8	1.98	63.00
December	67.53	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98	66.01
1958: January	63.79	38.2	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.21	39.5	1.98	63.76
February	63.84	38.0	1.68	59.09	37.9	1.48	70.12	37.9	1.85	72.75	37.6	1.94	77.00	38.5	2.00	62.91
Furniture and fixtures-Continued																
	Metal office furniture				Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures				Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures				Total: Paper and allied products		Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	
1956: Average	\$86.94	41.6	\$2.09	\$84.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$95.42	40.8	\$1.64	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13
1957: Average	85.72	39.5	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.57	40.1	1.71	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90
February	86.96	40.4	2.15	84.06	40.9	2.07	68.53	39.6	1.68	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.08	43.7	2.13	77.49
March	86.05	40.3	2.15	85.09	41.0	2.09	67.77	40.1	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13	78.28
April	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.69	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.44	43.4	2.13	77.71
May	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.24	40.4	2.11	67.26	39.8	1.70	84.42	42.0	2.01	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.74
June	80.63	37.6	2.15	86.08	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	85.67	42.2	2.03	93.53	43.1	2.17	80.10
July	86.33	39.6	2.18	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.48	43.4	2.20	80.73
August	88.64	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.3	2.20	81.87
September	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	89.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92
October	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	40.3	1.74	88.19	42.4	2.08	96.35	43.4	2.22	83.16
November	85.97	38.0	2.21	88.83	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.24	42.9	2.22	80.75
December	83.58	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.90	43.2	2.22	79.17
1958: January	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20
February	82.06	37.3	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	68.99	39.2	1.76	85.49	41.1	2.08	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41
Paper and allied products-Continued																
	Paperboard boxes				Fiber cans, tubes, and drums				Other paper and allied products				Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Newspapers	
1956: Average	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82	\$79.37	40.7	\$1.90	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$94.28	38.8	\$2.43	\$99.64	38.1	\$2.76	\$98.16
1957: Average	79.46	41.6	1.91	82.61	40.1	2.06	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.38	38.4	2.51	101.39	35.7	2.84	100.65
February	76.86	41.1	1.87	81.20	40.2	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	95.48	38.5	2.48	98.84	35.3	2.80	99.60
March	77.64	41.3	1.88	81.61	40.2	2.03	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.61	38.8	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81	99.75
April	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	75.07	40.3	1.84	95.87	38.6	2.49	101.03	35.7	2.83	101.09
May	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.80	39.9	2.05	74.89	40.7	1.84	96.38	38.4	2.51	103.25	36.1	2.86	96.47
June	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.87	41.0	2.07	75.85	41.0	1.85	96.38	38.4	2.51	102.95	36.0	2.86	97.71
July	80.70	41.6	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	96.13	38.3	2.51	100.54	35.4	2.84	100.90
August	81.83	42.4	1.93	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.64	38.5	2.51	100.67	35.7	2.82	104.69
September	84.08	42.9	1.96	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	97.91	38.7	2.53	103.32	36.0	2.87	107.58
October	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.46	35.8	2.86	104.49
November	80.12	41.3	1.94	85.20	40.0	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	96.14	38.0	2.53	102.82	35.7	2.88	101.77
December	78.38	40.6	1.93	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.93	40.8	1.91	98.43	38.6	2.55	105.85	36.5	2.90	101.85
1958: January	77.60	40.0	1.94	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	100.10	35.0	2.86	100.47
February	78.00	40.0	1.95	80.01	38.1	2.10	76.78	40.2	1.91	96.51	37.7	2.56	100.86	34.9	2.89	99.96
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																
	Books				Commercial printing				Lithographing				Greeting cards		Bookbinding and related industries	
1956: Average	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.16	39.0	\$2.36	\$81.44	38.4	\$1.00	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09
1957: Average	84.35	39.6	2.13	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	84.18	38.2	1.08	73.90	39.1	1.89	110.78
February	84.80	40.0	2.12	94.90	40.0	2.37	95.35	39.4	2.42	85.15	38.1	1.71	73.66	39.6	1.88	112.22
March	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.87	39.7	2.44	84.77	38.1	1.70	74.45	39.6	1.88	113.18
April	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.20	40.0	2.38	95.50	39.3	2.43	84.98	38.0	1.71	73.32	39.0	1.88	109.63
May	85.84	40.3	2.13	94.49	39.7	2.33	96.33	39.4	2.45	85.45	38.5	1.70	73.13	38.9	1.88	110.88
June	84.56	39.7	2.13	95.04	39.6	2.40	97.66	39.7	2.46	83.96	38.3	1.67	74.07	39.4	1.88	110.80
July	83.95	39.6	2.12	95.12	39.5	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.45	83.63	38.8	1.64	72.94	38.8	1.88	110.80
August	86.18	39.9	2.16	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	84.13	38.4	1.67	73.07	39.1	1.92	112.91
September	85.75	39.7	2.16	97.93	40.3	2.43	98.70	39.8	2.48	83.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07
October	82.68	38.1	2.17	96.56	39.9	2.42	96.19	39.1	2.46	82.87	38.1	1.65	73.72	38.8	1.90	111.36
November	82.80	38.2	2.17	95.35	39.4	2.42	95.80	39.1	2.45	83.03	38.2	1.65	73.73	38.2	1.93	107.07
December	84.67	39.2	2.16	97.36	39.9	2.44	96.63	39.4	2.45	86.18	38.7	1.71	74.69	38.5	1.94	109.25
1958: January	85.05	39.2	2.17	95.74	39.4	2.43	94.87	38.1	2.49	87.61	38.2	1.77	73.14	37.7	1.94	108.77
February	84.50	39.3	2.15	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.00	38.4	2.50	88.89	38.7	1.78	73.53	37.8	1.94	109.35
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services																

See footnotes at end of table.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrl'y. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrl'y. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrl'y. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrl'y. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrl'y. earnings			
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products	Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ¹			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber				
1956: Average.....	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11	\$95.12	41.0	\$2.32	\$93.20	40.7	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.88	42.1	\$2.23	\$103.50	41.4	\$2.36
1957: Average.....	91.24	41.1	2.22	96.55	40.8	2.44	97.20	40.5	2.40	95.93	40.9	2.37	99.06	41.7	2.39	107.57	40.9	2.63
February.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.34	40.9	2.38	95.71	40.9	2.34	94.99	40.9	2.32	97.21	41.9	2.32	104.19	40.7	2.54
March.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.06	40.8	2.33	98.28	42.0	2.34	104.86	40.8	2.57
April.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.96	42.0	2.33	105.94	40.6	2.56
May.....	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.32	40.8	2.41	95.41	40.6	2.35	95.35	41.0	2.35	98.41	41.7	2.36	105.03	40.9	2.59
June.....	91.88	41.2	2.23	96.63	41.0	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.60	41.5	2.40	103.88	39.8	2.61
July.....	92.25	41.0	2.25	100.53	40.7	2.47	99.31	40.7	2.44	98.16	40.9	2.40	101.16	41.8	2.42	108.75	41.2	2.64
August.....	92.25	41.0	2.25	101.18	40.8	2.48	99.53	40.8	2.45	98.49	41.0	2.40	101.64	42.0	2.42	108.34	40.8	2.65
September.....	92.70	41.2	2.25	102.06	41.0	2.49	98.98	40.4	2.45	98.81	41.0	2.41	101.50	41.6	2.44	108.60	40.8	2.67
October.....	91.84	40.1	2.24	101.50	40.6	2.50	98.99	40.2	2.46	98.33	40.8	2.41	101.99	41.8	2.44	108.14	40.5	2.68
November.....	92.36	41.0	2.25	102.04	41.5	2.50	98.88	40.2	2.45	98.74	40.8	2.42	101.75	41.7	2.44	112.75	41.3	2.73
December.....	93.94	41.3	2.26	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.30	40.9	2.43	100.94	41.2	2.45	112.34	41.3	2.72
1958: January.....	92.62	40.8	2.27	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	97.93	40.3	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70
February.....	91.94	40.5	2.27	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.88	40.6	2.46	97.20	40.0	2.43	99.31	40.7	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69
	Synthetic fibers	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ³				
1956: Average.....	\$77.81	39.9	\$1.95	\$87.08	40.5	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.98	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.30	\$98.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$96.11	41.0	\$2.01
1957: Average.....	82.21	40.3	2.04	93.75	41.3	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.90	41.3	2.54	89.16	40.9	2.16
February.....	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.00	41.0	2.00	93.94	41.2	2.28	101.93	41.1	2.49	87.53	40.9	2.14
March.....	79.60	40.0	1.99	92.29	41.2	2.24	82.01	40.8	2.01	95.04	41.6	2.29	102.84	41.3	2.48	87.81	40.8	2.14
April.....	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.03	94.30	41.0	2.30</						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Rubber products						Leather and leather products											
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, carried, and finished		
1956: Average.....	\$57.23	40.2	\$2.17	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	91.76	40.6	2.26	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.66	39.6	1.86	82.82	40.8	2.03	57.00	37.4	1.54	76.83	39.4	1.95
February.....	90.80	40.9	2.22	106.19	41.0	2.59	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.06	38.3	1.53	75.65	39.4	1.92
March.....	89.28	40.4	2.21	102.40	40.0	2.56	72.68	39.5	1.84	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.52	38.0	1.54	75.26	39.2	1.92
April.....	87.60	40.0	2.19	103.48	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.83	36.9	1.54	76.43	39.6	1.93
May.....	88.80	40.0	2.22	103.48	40.1	2.58	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.50	40.1	1.99	55.90	36.3	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93
June.....	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.23	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.6	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.6	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.95
July.....	94.16	41.3	2.28	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.29	38.1	1.53	76.83	39.4	1.95
August.....	92.84	40.9	2.27	107.63	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96
September.....	92.97	40.6	2.29	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	83.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97
October.....	93.03	40.1	2.32	105.18	39.1	2.69	78.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99
November.....	93.20	40.0	2.33	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.8	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99
December.....	92.40	40.0	2.31	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	57.97	37.4	1.55	78.80	39.0	1.99
1958: January.....	87.48	38.2	2.29	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98
February.....	86.56	37.8	2.29	96.73	36.5	2.65	74.49	39.0	1.91	79.90	38.6	2.07	57.56	36.9	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98
Leather and leather products—Continued																		
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
1956: Average.....	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81	\$53.48	37.4	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.72	39.2	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.8	\$1.36	\$48.94	36.9	\$1.31
1957: Average.....	76.50	40.5	1.89	55.94	37.8	1.48	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.27	38.2	1.63	53.53	37.7	1.42	49.50	36.4	1.36
February.....	75.70	40.7	1.86	54.50	38.7	1.46	56.36	38.1	1.48	62.89	38.4	1.63	53.82	37.9	1.42	49.52	36.9	1.35
March.....	75.26	40.3	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.47	37.9	1.49	63.08	38.7	1.63	53.96	38.0	1.42	49.87	36.4	1.37
April.....	74.34	40.4	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	54.39	36.5	1.49	61.45	37.7	1.63	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36
May.....	74.77	40.2	1.86	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	35.6	1.49	61.56	38.0	1.62	51.05	35.7	1.43	49.40	36.1	1.37
June.....	74.77	40.2	1.86	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.60	39.2	1.62	52.82	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37
July.....	77.36	40.6	1.91	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37
August.....	78.91	41.1	1.92	56.80	38.3	1.47	56.35	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36
September.....	79.13	41.0	1.93	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.38	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37
October.....	77.90	41.0	1.90	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.36
November.....	78.34	40.8	1.92	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.39
December.....	76.76	40.4	1.90	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.36
1958: January.....	75.43	39.7	1.90	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	56.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37
February.....	71.25	37.7	1.80	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	57.80	34.0	1.70	56.55	39.0	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ¹			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass		
1956: Average.....	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.03	41.1	\$2.75	\$79.80	39.7	\$2.01	\$80.59	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$66.71	40.9	\$1.68
1957: Average.....	83.03	40.5	2.05	113.77	40.2	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.14	39.2	2.07	71.02	39.9	1.78
February.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	114.49	40.6	2.82	81.78	39.7	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03	69.30	39.6	1.75
March.....	82.21	40.7	2.02	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.59	39.7	2.03	70.80	40.0	1.77
April.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	110.80	40.0	2.77	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.80	40.0	2.07	78.97	38.9	2.03	69.66	39.8	1.75
May.....	82.42	40.8	2.02	110.95	40.2	2.76	84.44	40.4	2.09	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.39	39.7	2.05	67.55	38.6	1.75
June.....	83.44	40.9	2.04	108.90	39.6	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78
July.....	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.82	40.2	2.11	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75
August.....	84.25	40.9	2.06	109.09	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78
September.....	84.88	40.8	2.08	113.82	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.6	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.06	72.72	40.4	1.80
October.....	84.85	40.6	2.09	116.76	40.4	2.89	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.82
November.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	125.95	42.6	2.98	85.32	39.5	2.16	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81
December.....	83.18	39.8	2.09	118.99	40.2	2.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82
1958: January.....	82.14	39.3	2.09	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.96	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79
February.....	80.67	38.6	2.09	110.11	38.1	2.89	84.38	39.8	2.12	85.86	40.5	2.12	82.04	38.7	2.12	68.78	38.0	1.81
Cement, hydraulic																		
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ¹			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
1956: Average.....	\$83.94	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.02	40.9	\$1.80	\$71.70	42.0	\$1.67	\$73.75	40.3	\$1.83	\$72.78	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05
1957: Average.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.03	39.8	1.86	82.81	38.8	2.16
February.....	84.46	40.5	2.07	73.23	39.8	1.84	66.07	39.8	1.66	74.00	40.0	1.87	72.16	40.2	1.82	84.14	39.5	2.13
March.....	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.1	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.53	39.8	1.83	84.56	39.7	2.13
April.....	84.66	40.7	2.05	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.29	41.0	1.69	73.87	39.5	1.87	71.00	38.8	1.83	83.50	39.2	2.13
May.....	84.05	40.7	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86	69.87	41.1	1.70	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.64	39.7	1.88	83.07	39.0	2.13
June.....	86.61	41.0	2.11	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	73.81	39.1	1.88	83.28	39.1	2.18
July.....	83.10	37.8	2.20	76.33	40.5	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.5	1.88	83.02	39.0	2.18
August.....	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.62	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	85.59	38.9	2.30
September.....	93.30	41.1	2.27	76.38	40.2	1.90	72.26	41.3	1.75	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.89	82.65	37.4	2.21
October.....	90.50	40.4	2.24	76.59	40.1	1.91	71.58	40.9	1.75	76.99	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22
November.....	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.73	39.9	1.74	76.51	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21
December.....	90.05	40.4	2.23	73.72	38.8	1.90	68.43	39.5	1.74	75.45	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.6	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22
1958: January.....	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.44	37.6	1.90	66.35	38.8	1.71	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.89	80.91	35.8	2.26
February.....	87.69	39.5	2.22	70.12	37.1	1.89	64.98	38.0	1.71	73.15	38.3	1.91	65.08	34.8	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products		
1956: Average	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75	\$90.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$83.03	40.7	\$2.04	\$88.18	39.9	\$2.21
1957: Average	74.07	37.6	1.97	82.50	43.0	1.82	79.80	43.4	1.84	71.15	40.2	1.77	86.46	40.4	2.14	90.29	39.6	2.29
February	74.10	38.0	1.95	79.98	43.0	1.86	77.25	43.4	1.78	66.65	39.8	1.75	87.77	41.4	2.12	91.13	40.5	2.25
March	74.80	38.3	1.95	81.06	42.9	1.86	78.01	43.1	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	87.74	41.2	2.13	92.80	41.1	2.26
April	73.91	37.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.62	43.2	1.82	70.05	39.8	1.76	88.67	40.6	2.11	91.35	40.6	2.25
May	73.11	37.3	1.96	83.28	43.6	1.91	81.07	44.3	1.83	72.62	40.8	1.78	86.92	41.0	2.12	91.30	40.4	2.26
June	72.07	36.4	1.98	85.55	44.1	1.94	83.59	44.7	1.87	72.22	40.8	1.77	87.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27
July	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.39	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86	71.86	40.2	1.78	85.79	39.9	2.15	88.36	39.2	2.27
August	74.27	37.7	1.97	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87	72.67	40.6	1.79	87.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27
September	75.20	37.6	2.00	85.06	43.4	1.98	82.72	44.0	1.88	73.21	40.9	1.79	87.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.5	2.30
October	75.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.3	1.87	70.27	39.7	1.77	85.00	39.4	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32
November	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87	70.67	39.7	1.78	86.15	39.7	2.17	87.97	39.9	2.33
December	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89	69.74	39.4	1.77	84.63	39.0	2.16	86.09	38.4	2.32
1958: January	73.64	36.1	2.04	78.21	39.7	1.97	73.72	38.8	1.90	67.28	38.0	1.77	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30
February	73.64	36.1	2.04	78.21	39.7	1.97	73.72	38.8	1.90	67.28	38.0	1.77	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30
Primary metal industries																		
	Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except nonferrous metal products			Electrometallurgical products		
1956: Average	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$88.34	38.7	\$2.28	\$96.52	40.9	\$2.36	\$102.08	40.8	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.8	\$2.53	\$88.44	40.2	\$2.20
1957: Average	80.66	41.7	2.15	89.49	37.6	2.38	90.00	39.6	2.50	104.40	39.1	2.67	104.79	39.1	2.64	93.43	40.1	2.53
February	88.41	43.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	108.06	40.1	2.62	106.46	40.1	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.26
March	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.40	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
April	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.96	39.9	2.32	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.8	2.63	104.26	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.27
May	92.24	42.9	2.15	86.30	37.2	2.32	97.42	39.6	2.46	102.31	39.2	2.61	102.70	39.2	2.62	90.52	39.7	2.28
June	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.83	37.8	2.35	96.70	40.2	2.48	104.67	39.8	2.63	106.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.0	2.30
July	89.84	41.4	2.17	88.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.26
August	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.54	38.4	2.41	89.82	39.3	2.54	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	93.34	40.4	2.36
September	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.86	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.29	40.5	2.38
October	91.80	41.5	2.20	87.12	39.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55	108.74	38.0	2.73	103.85	37.9	2.74	95.75	39.9	2.40
November	87.69	40.5	2.17	86.67	36.5	2.38	97.41	38.2	2.55	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40
December	87.70	40.5	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.39	97.16	38.1	2.55	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40
1958: January	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.67	32.6	2.41	93.23	37.2	2.66	100.40	36.4	2.76	100.58	36.3	2.77	98.81	41.0	2.41
February	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.93	34.3	2.39	94.21	36.6	2.66	98.45	35.8	2.75	98.53	35.7	2.76	93.08	39.7	2.41
Iron and steel foundries																		
	Iron and steel foundries ¹			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc		
1956: Average	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$89.07	41.6	\$2.13
1957: Average	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17	95.88	40.8	2.35	95.41	40.6	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22
February	87.78	39.9	2.20	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.8	2.32	95.43	40.8	2.29	88.94	40.8	2.18
March	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.19	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
April	86.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.15	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.88	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.57	40.9	2.19
May	86.85	39.5	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14	95.58	41.2	2.32	94.80	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20
June	88.59	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.63	41.0	2.33	90.83	41.1	2.21
July	88.09	39.6	2.23	83.63	39.1	2.19	83.83	39.0	2.15	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	91.13	40.5	2.23
August	87.56	39.1	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17	95.27	40.2	2.37	96.95	40.4	2.40	90.45	40.2	2.25
September	89.04	39.4	2.26	85.80	39.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27
October	86.64	38.0	2.28	83.85	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.8	2.23	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.50	39.6	2.26
November	85.58	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.57	38.2	2.24	91.63	38.5	2.38	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.15	39.8	2.24
December	86.41	37.9	2.26	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.12	40.3	2.41	90.05	40.2	2.24
1958: January	82.31	36.1	2.26	78.72	35.3	2.23	81.09	36.2	2.24	91.20	38.0	2.40	96.40	40.0	2.41	88.70	39.6	2.24
February	82.76	36.8	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.23	84.00	37.5	2.24	90.38	37.5	2.41	97.28	40.2	2.42	88.75	39.8	2.23
Nonferrous foundries																		
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ¹			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
1956: Average	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.6	\$2.25	\$95.19	42.3	\$2.25	\$91.13	40.8	\$2.29	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18
1957: Average	103.66	40.8	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	94.87	40.2	2.36	94.30	40.3	2.34	96.24	40.1	2.40	91.60	40.0	2.29
February	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.51	41.0	2.11	92.86	40.2	2.31	91.77	39.9	2.30	95.34	40.4	2.36	91.35	40.6	2.29
March	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.32	40.4	2.31	95.32	40.4	2.31	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.88	40.7	2.32
April	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.8	2.12	94.30	40.8	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.96	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.26
May	102.16	40.7	2.51	86.09	40.6	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	93.65	40.5	2.32	95.27	40.2	2.37	90.63	40.1	2.26
June	102.82	40.8	2.52	86.71	40.9	2.12	95.88	40.8	2.35	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.88	40.8	2.26
July	101.60	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35	95.18	40.8	2.35	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.20
August	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29
September	106.13	39.9	2.66	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.01	40.5	2.42	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.75	40.3	2.50	98.26	40.2	2.31
October	107.59	40.0	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42	97.03	40.5	2.39	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32
November	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32
December	106.13	40.2	2.64	89.50	40.9	2.19	97.30	40.0	2.43	96.04	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.48	39.0	2.32
1958: January	106.62	40.5	2.63	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.41	38.6	2.42	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32
February	110.03	40.6	2.71	85.72	39.5	2.17	95.40	39.1	2.44	91.08	38.2	2.40	100.15	39.9	2.51	89.24	38.8	2.32

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Total: Fabricated metal products						Tin can and other tinware			
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ¹			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe												
1956: Average.....	\$39.90	41.8	\$2.39	\$105.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$97.06	42.2	\$2.30	\$94.66	40.8	\$2.32	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$91.78	42.1	\$2.18				
1957: Average.....	102.25	40.5	2.50	105.71	40.5	2.61	96.63	41.6	2.35	99.94	40.3	2.48	89.16	40.9	2.18	96.94	41.3	2.34				
February.....	102.92	41.5	2.48	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.33	41.0	2.13	91.38	40.7	2.26				
March.....	102.18	41.2	2.48	109.38	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14	92.84	40.9	2.27				
April.....	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	96.62	40.9	2.36	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.94	40.9	2.15	97.25	42.1	2.31				
May.....	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.18	40.5	2.35	96.47	39.7	2.42	88.34	40.9	2.16	94.07	40.9	2.30				
June.....	102.67	41.4	2.48	107.90	41.5	2.60	97.23	41.2	2.35	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.90	42.2	2.32				
July.....	101.34	40.7	2.49	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.35				
August.....	102.06	40.5	2.52	104.32	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51	90.20	41.0	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35				
September.....	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34				
October.....	99.57	39.2	2.54	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.56	39.9	2.42	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40				
November.....	95.16	38.8	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.68	38.7	2.41	97.02	38.5	2.52	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43				
December.....	99.06	39.0	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45				
1958: January.....	98.69	38.7	2.55	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45	97.06	38.6	2.53	87.47	39.4	2.22	98.23	39.6	2.43				
February.....	96.63	37.9	2.55	99.15	37.7	2.63	94.31	38.5	2.45	95.50	37.6	2.54	86.58	39.0	2.22	98.83	40.5	2.44				
	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ²			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ³			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies						
1956: Average.....	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$80.16	39.7	\$2.02	\$82.66	39.0	\$2.12				
1957: Average.....	83.08	40.4	2.12	74.50	40.1	1.86	83.53	39.8	2.10	89.35	40.5	2.19	83.74	39.5	2.12	86.19	39.0	2.21				
February.....	84.03	40.3	2.08	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.57	40.5	2.14	83.59	39.9	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17				
March.....	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.86	40.4	2.15	82.56	39.5	2.06	83.55	38.5	2.17				
April.....	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.56	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.06	84.53	38.6	2.19				
May.....	84.44	40.4	2.09	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.53	38.6	2.19				
June.....	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21				
July.....	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21				
August.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.35	40.8	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.36	39.8	2.22				
September.....	90.27	41.6	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.00	40.0	2.14	95.85	42.6	2.25	85.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22				
October.....	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22				
November.....	89.16	40.9	2.18	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.29	39.9	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28				
December.....	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.02	39.0	2.18	85.05	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28				
1958: January.....	82.60	38.6	2.14	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30				
February.....	82.78	38.5	2.15	72.96	38.2	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16	85.53	38.7	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.01	38.7	2.30				
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁴			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work						
1956: Average.....	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$57.87	41.5	\$2.11	\$57.87	41.5	\$2.11	\$54.85	40.6	\$2.06	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.59	42.3	\$2.14				
1957: Average.....	82.59	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25	89.57	40.9	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	93.15	41.4	2.25				
February.....	83.02	40.3	2.06	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.98	42.0	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.96	41.8	2.20				
March.....	82.19	39.9	2.06	91.76	41.9	2.19	93.28	42.4	2.20	87.51	40.7	2.18	92.40	42.0	2.20	91.94	41.6	2.21				
April.....	80.77	39.4	2.05	91.92	41.8	2.20	93.93	42.5	2.21	87.91	40.7	2.16	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.61	41.0	2.21				
May.....	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	89.42	41.4	2.16	92.40	42.0	2.20	93.18	41.6	2.24				
June.....	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.68	42.2	2.22	95.57	42.9	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26				
July.....	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28				
August.....	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28				
September.....	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.8	2.31				
October.....	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.37	41.9	2.30	89.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29				
November.....	82.08	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.99	41.0	2.29	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29				
December.....	84.77	39.8	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33				
1958: January.....	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28	87.38	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.98	40.5	2.32				
February.....	83.25	38.9	2.14	90.06	39.5	2.28	89.53	39.4	2.28	86.36	38.9	2.22	91.54	39.8	2.29	92.67	39.9	2.32				
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁵			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁶						
1956: Average.....	\$47.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$56.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.30	41.5	\$2.20	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04				
1957: Average.....	89.95	40.7	2.21	70.84	39.8	1.78	94.07	40.9	2.30	79.80	39.7	2.01	84.65	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15				
February.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.5	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.68	42.3	2.13				
March.....	87.89	40.8	2.17	74.89	43.0	1.73	92.99	41.1	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	82.42	40.6	2.03	89.89	42.2	2.18				
April.....	86.62	40.5	2.18	64.90	37.9	1.74	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.21	38.7	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	86.24	41.7	2.14				
May.....	89.32	40.6	2.20	65.14	36.8	1.77	93.25	40.9	2.28	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02	88.18	41.4	2.13				
June.....	91.21	40.9	2.23	68.85	38.9	1.77	96.00	41.2	2.33	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.82	40.4	2.02	89.02	41.6	2.14				
July.....	88.80	40.0	2.22	72.86	41.4	1.78	92.86	40.2	2.31	80.19	39.7	2.00	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.21	41.3	2.16				
August.....	89.01	40.5	2.22	74.34	41.3	1.80	93.38	40.6	2.30	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.06	88.99	41.2	2.16				
September.....	92.29	41.2	2.24	75.12	41.5	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05										

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued									Machinery (except electrical)								
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines		
1946: Average.....	\$97.16	42.8	\$2.27	\$90.17	40.8	\$2.21	\$98.08	42.2	\$2.32	\$95.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.29	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.8	\$2.30
1947: Average.....	97.75	40.9	2.29	95.65	40.7	2.35	101.08	41.4	2.30	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.26	42.0	2.30	100.86	41.0	2.46
February.....	96.00	40.7	2.26	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.99	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	99.12	41.3	2.40
March.....	98.85	41.8	2.26	96.17	41.1	2.34	101.64	42.0	2.17	96.06	42.0	2.09	95.30	41.8	2.28	98.26	41.4	2.40
April.....	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.27	41.6	2.17	89.25	42.5	2.10	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.26	41.3	2.39
May.....	96.70	41.8	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.87	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.26	98.26	41.3	2.44
June.....	103.53	42.8	2.38	97.94	41.8	2.36	101.82	41.5	2.12	96.36	41.6	2.10	94.53	41.1	2.26	100.53	41.3	2.44
July.....	103.58	42.9	2.42	94.71	41.3	2.35	95.45	41.3	2.19	95.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	100.28	40.6	2.47
August.....	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.78	41.0	2.36	90.29	40.9	2.31	88.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	99.29	40.2	2.47
September.....	96.20	40.5	2.45	95.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	101.00	40.4	2.50
October.....	95.01	39.1	2.43	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25	87.58	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	101.45	40.1	2.53
November.....	95.96	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.48	41.1	2.25	88.40	40.4	2.14	92.90	39.7	2.34	103.88	40.7	2.54
December.....	91.85	38.7	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.22	86.69	40.7	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	104.39	41.1	2.54
1948: January.....	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.65	40.1	2.51
February.....	98.15	39.9	2.45	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21	81.45	38.6	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.33	100.65	40.1	2.51
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ¹			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ¹		
1946: Average.....	\$101.80	41.8	\$2.44	\$93.98	41.4	\$2.37	\$96.90	40.7	\$2.17	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$92.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.6	\$2.17
1947: Average.....	113.58	42.7	2.60	95.27	40.2	2.37	91.31	39.0	2.30	90.22	39.5	2.26	90.20	40.0	2.23	92.62	40.8	2.27
February.....	110.85	42.8	2.59	94.66	40.8	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	86.07	39.3	2.19	93.69	41.9	2.24
March.....	113.71	43.4	2.62	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.30	40.0	2.33	90.47	40.3	2.22	93.86	41.9	2.24
April.....	111.11	42.9	2.59	93.33	40.4	2.31	90.87	39.9	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	88.28	40.4	2.21	94.09	41.6	2.26
May.....	115.62	43.4	2.63	94.94	40.4	2.33	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.45	39.6	2.31	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.25	41.0	2.28
June.....	112.99	42.2	2.64	96.87	40.7	2.39	91.60	40.0	2.59	92.64	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.14	93.34	41.3	2.36
July.....	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.26	91.67	39.3	2.33	86.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.8	2.30
August.....	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	90.88	39.9	2.29	89.82	38.6	2.24	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.6	2.27
September.....	109.80	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	98.84	40.8	2.30
October.....	112.73	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.33	95.59	39.8	2.42	93.44	39.4	2.27	91.28	39.5	2.31
November.....	116.80	42.4	2.75	97.01	40.0	2.44	91.65	39.5	2.37	91.45	39.6	2.42	90.40	39.3	2.28	92.90	39.6	2.32
December.....	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.44	94.86	39.8	2.37	94.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.33
1948: January.....	103.88	39.2	2.65	96.23	40.5	2.45	94.72	39.8	2.38	96.53	39.4	2.45	93.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.3	2.32
February.....	104.94	39.6	2.65	98.74	40.3	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.80	40.0	2.32	89.71	38.5	2.33
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Offroad machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ¹			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories		
1946: Average.....	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.96	48.1	\$2.41	\$106.26	45.8	\$2.32	\$97.63	43.2	\$2.36	\$115.12	45.8	\$2.53
1947: Average.....	92.30	40.7	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	106.82	42.7	2.49	100.80	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.29	112.67	42.5	2.50
February.....	90.40	41.7	2.24	94.78	42.3	2.24	111.10	44.6	2.48	107.07	44.8	2.36	100.11	42.0	2.35	118.36	45.7	2.59
March.....	94.26	41.9	2.25	93.44	41.9	2.29	111.80	44.6	2.50	108.16	44.0	2.39	100.54	42.6	2.36	119.78	45.7	2.62
April.....	93.86	41.4	2.26	94.26	41.9	2.25	110.81	44.6	2.49	104.44	43.7	2.39	97.67	42.7	2.30	118.77	45.7	2.60
May.....	93.36	41.2	2.26	92.65	40.2	2.24	108.25	43.7	2.49	102.29	43.6	2.39	99.99	42.0	2.35	116.48	44.6	2.56
June.....	92.99	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.0	2.28	108.63	43.6	2.51	102.00	42.5	2.49	98.25	41.7	2.38	116.33	44.4	2.63
July.....	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	100.00	42.4	2.50	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60
August.....	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.17	41.6	2.48	97.88	41.0	2.36	96.29	41.2	2.41	108.02	42.3	2.56
September.....	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.78	41.6	2.50	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.68	41.9	2.57
October.....	89.03	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.45	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	108.38	40.7	2.54
November.....	85.62	38.3	2.29	92.50	39.7	2.32	98.10	39.8	2.49	94.18	40.2	2.37	96.87	39.7	2.42	102.77	40.6	2.53
December.....	90.16	39.2	2.30	96.15	40.5	2.35	101.91	40.6	2.51	95.92	39.8	2.41	98.49	40.3	2.45	105.30	41.2	2.58
1948: January.....	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.50	39.7	2.34	99.90	39.8	2.51	93.00	39.1	2.38	95.69	39.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60
February.....	88.62	38.2	2.32	91.65	39.0	2.35	101.49	39.8	2.53	92.62	38.4	2.36	94.96	38.8	2.45	106.74	41.1	2.67
	Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-products machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ¹		
1946: Average.....	\$90.67	42.7	\$2.10	\$89.45	41.8	\$2.14	\$76.86	41.4	\$1.83	\$97.48	48.2	\$2.11	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18
1947: Average.....	90.47	41.5	2.16	91.02	41.1	2.22	77.74	41.9	1.91	96.78	44.9	2.17	99.60	41.7	2.30	92.89	41.1	2.26
February.....	90.73	42.3	2.18	90.68	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	101.77	44.6	2.17	104.16	43.4	2.49	98.94	41.9	2.29
March.....	90.77	42.7	2.16	91.94	41.5	2.23	77.62	41.1	1.89	100.04	44.2	2.17	101.16	43.2	2.47	98.94	41.9	2.29
April.....	90.62	42.0	2.16	91.49	41.6	2.20	78.57	40.8	1.90	98.82	44.0	2.17	102.29	42.8	2.39	92.10	41.3	2.23
May.....	89.43	41.4	2.16	91.49	41.4	2.21	76.78	40.4	1.90	95.03	44.2	2.15	102.05	42.7	2.39	92.51	41.3	2.24
June.....	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.60	41.3	2.22	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.38	95.48	41.1	2.25
July.....	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.21	40.8	2.26
August.....	89.88	41.0	2.18	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91	92.02	42.6	2.16	97.27	39.6	2.33	93.63	40.8	2.27
September.....	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.31	39.9	1.91	94.53	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.5	2.38	93.99	41.3	2.30
October.....	90.64	41.2	2.20	93.58	41.3	2.28	77.64	40.8	1.91	93.86	42.1	2.17	97.10	41.3	2.39	94.32	41.3	2.31
November.....	90.26	40.4	2.21	89.78	39.9	2.25	76.51	39.9	1.93	91.96	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30
December.....	90.39	40.9	2.21	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92	96.14	43.8	2.19	98.57	40.9	2.41	93.79	40.6	2.31
1948: January.....	88.40	40.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92	90.03	40.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31
February.....	87.74	39.7	2.21	91.20	40.0	2.28	75.26	39.2	1.92	87.42	40.1	2.18	96.88	40.2	2.41	90.33	39.1	2.31

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Flowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$90.53	42.8	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07	\$91.12	41.8	\$2.18	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$90.99	41.9	\$2.17
1957: Average	90.20	41.0	2.30	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.70	40.6	2.16	90.00	40.0	2.25	94.93	41.1	2.30	94.63	41.5	2.28
February	92.43	42.4	2.18	98.56	42.3	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.13	42.1	2.30	91.46	41.4	2.21
March	90.91	41.7	2.18	99.83	42.3	2.36	86.28	40.7	2.12	89.47	40.3	2.22	96.19	42.0	2.29	90.88	42.1	2.23
April	89.19	41.1	2.17	99.30	42.1	2.30	85.05	40.5	2.10	90.54	40.6	2.23	95.98	41.4	2.27	90.41	41.7	2.24
May	91.10	41.6	2.19	97.81	41.8	2.34	86.88	40.6	2.14	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.48	41.0	2.28	92.77	41.6	2.23
June	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.93	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.69	41.9	2.26
July	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.39	88.04	40.2	2.19	90.85	40.2	2.28	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	88.86	40.4	2.20	99.25	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.91	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.26
September	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	96.64	42.4	2.35
October	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	95.00	41.7	2.35
November	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.59	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.8	2.20	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32
December	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35
1958: January	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.55	39.3	2.21	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33
February	88.06	38.6	2.23	93.84	39.1	2.40	85.75	38.8	2.21	88.94	38.5	2.31	91.42	38.9	2.35	89.86	38.9	2.31
	Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines		
1956: Average	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.20	41.1	\$2.00	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$90.32	40.6	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96
1957: Average	90.63	41.0	2.26	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95	87.30	38.5	2.21	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03
February	91.21	40.9	2.23	98.53	41.4	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	88.70	40.5	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	79.20	40.0	1.96
March	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.68	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.60	40.0	2.19	84.91	38.2	2.22	80.56	40.7	1.98
April	89.47	40.3	2.22	98.34	40.4	2.36	77.61	38.8	1.95	84.18	38.6	2.18	86.74	38.7	2.20	81.76	41.5	1.97
May	88.93	39.7	2.24	96.56	40.4	2.39	75.27	39.0	1.93	84.85	38.8	2.18	86.99	38.7	2.24	81.16	41.0	1.96
June	89.89	39.6	2.27	97.60	40.6	2.44	76.06	38.9	1.93	86.97	38.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.24	79.79	39.5	2.02
July	89.78	39.9	2.23	96.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.24	88.52	42.0	2.06
August	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06
September	91.43	40.1	2.28	98.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95	89.42	40.1	2.23	90.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.9	2.10
October	91.54	39.8	2.30	98.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96	90.12	39.7	2.27	98.65	41.8	2.36	87.87	41.7	2.10
November	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.96	87.08	38.7	2.25	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.50	40.9	2.11
December	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99	87.81	39.2	2.24	85.66	38.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.08
1958: January	90.40	38.8	2.33	99.20	40.0	2.48	70.55	38.6	1.96	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07
February	91.49	39.1	2.34	100.40	40.0	2.51	68.21	34.8	1.96	86.33	38.2	2.26	88.16	38.0	2.32	80.11	38.7	2.07
	Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)		
1956: Average	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$80.66	41.7	\$2.15	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$90.31	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14
1957: Average	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.25	39.3	2.22	81.39	40.8	2.24	91.13	40.5	2.25	90.15	39.8	2.24	92.74	41.4	2.24
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	90.58	40.8	2.22	82.38	41.8	2.21	91.24	41.1	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
March	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.35	41.6	2.22	90.68	40.6	2.22	91.43	41.0	2.22	93.68	42.2	2.22
April	88.80	40.0	2.22	94.26	38.3	2.20	80.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.84	39.7	2.20	92.90	41.9	2.21
May	89.67	40.3	2.23	94.48	38.4	2.20	80.80	40.9	2.22	89.24	40.2	2.22	88.36	39.8	2.22	92.57	41.7	2.22
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	95.41	39.1	2.21	81.58	40.7	2.23	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26
July	90.27	40.3	2.24	96.24	39.2	2.20	81.13	40.5	2.23	89.20	40.0	2.23	89.53	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27
August	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.64	39.3	2.23	81.13	40.5	2.23	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25
September	88.40	40.0	2.21	98.48	39.5	2.24	81.53	40.5	2.26	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.5	2.26	92.49	40.9	2.26
October	88.09	39.5	2.23	98.93	39.1	2.30	81.88	40.3	2.28	91.54	39.8	2.28	88.76	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27
November	93.48	41.0	2.28	98.94	38.3	2.27	81.37	39.9	2.29	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28
December	93.30	40.7	2.29	98.82	39.3	2.26	82.76	40.6	2.29	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.06	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28
1958: January	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	80.52	39.7	2.28	92.87	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27
February	89.50	39.6	2.26	86.64	38.0	2.28	80.23	39.4	2.29	90.71	39.1	2.32	88.01	38.6	2.28	90.97	39.9	2.28
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets		
1956: Average	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.96	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.30
1957: Average	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	76.82	39.6	1.94	84.38	39.8	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.53	40.5	2.26
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	88.76	40.9	2.17	77.36	40.1	1.93	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.03	40.1	2.02	92.39	40.7	2.27
April	83.02	40.3	2.06	87.99	40.5	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.30	40.0	2.08	90.88	40.2	2.28
May	82.21	40.1	2.06	87.67	40.4	2.17	75.43	39.6	1.93	84.40	40.0	2.11	81.20	40.2	2.02	91.26	40.2	2.27
June	83.02	40.3	2.08	89.13	40.7	2.19	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.2	2.09	93.79	40.6	2.31
July	81.89	39.7	2.08	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.92	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31
August	82.81	40.2	2.06	89.82	40.6	2.20	78.46	39.1	1.93	85.20	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33
September	83.21	40.2	2.07	90.13	40.6	2.22	76.83	39.4	1.94	84.33	39.6	2.13	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.5	2.36
October	81.95	39.4	2.05	89.20	40.0	2.25	75.44	38.8	1.97	82.65	38.1	2.17	82.02	40.0	2.05	97.03	40.6	2.39
November	82.95	39.5	2.10	90.00	40.0	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39
December	83.35	39.5	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.95	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	2.38
1958: January	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.06	39.6	2.35
February	83.46	39.0	2.14	88.03	39.3	2.24	75.93	38.3	1.98	82.60	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	94.06	39.7	2.37

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1956: Average	\$92.62	42.1	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.30	44.0	\$2.30	\$90.00	39.9	\$2.02	\$94.32	42.9	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.9	\$2.10
1957: Average	93.15	40.8	2.20	92.49	41.1	2.25	96.74	41.7	2.32	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	90.07	39.3	2.19
February	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03	85.33	39.5	2.16
March	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.6	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.45	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.2	2.14
April	95.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.5	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.30	39.1	2.11	85.45	42.1	2.03	85.55	39.6	2.15
May	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.4	2.23	98.15	42.5	2.31	81.59	38.6	2.12	85.55	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14
June	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.15	41.4	2.23	99.53	42.9	2.32	82.43	38.7	2.13	85.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20
July	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31	82.06	38.9	2.11	84.07	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20
August	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	43.0	2.36	82.47	38.0	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.40	38.3	2.20
September	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22
October	91.25	39.5	2.31	92.62	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33	83.74	38.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.58	38.6	2.22
November	92.34	39.5	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33	83.02	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.53	38.8	2.23
December	92.50	39.7	2.32	94.35	41.3	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.29	40.6	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23
1958: January	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24
February	91.87	39.6	2.32	92.10	39.7	2.32	87.71	38.3	2.29	84.42	38.2	2.21	79.40	39.5	2.01	85.65	37.9	2.26
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment			Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products		
1956: Average	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.05	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.96	40.1	\$1.82	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.75	\$65.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92
1957: Average	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.52	39.7	1.91	70.41	38.9	1.81	94.16	41.3	2.28	81.61	40.4	1.92
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.58	40.6	1.96	76.40	40.0	1.91	69.21	39.1	1.77	100.53	43.9	2.29	82.01	40.6	1.93
March	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.65	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.16	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.96
May	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.0	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.84	38.8	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99
June	75.65	39.4	1.92	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.97	40.3	1.91	71.89	39.5	1.82	94.81	41.4	2.29	80.80	40.4	2.06
July	74.48	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.06
August	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02
September	78.20	39.9	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.95	75.02	39.8	1.91	74.59	40.1	1.85	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.23	40.5	2.04
October	78.41	39.6	1.95	78.44	39.0	1.95	74.30	38.9	1.91	71.80	38.6	1.80	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.06
November	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.22	39.0	1.98	75.08	38.9	1.93	69.50	37.8	1.85	93.78	40.6	2.26	82.82	40.4	2.05
December	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.40	39.2	2.00	76.64	39.1	1.96	71.24	38.3	1.85	92.78	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07
1958: January	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.32	82.59	39.9	2.07
February	77.40	38.7	2.00	79.75	38.9	2.05	78.08	39.1	2.02	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.96	39.3	2.34	81.95	39.4	2.08
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		
1956: Average	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$94.48	39.8	\$1.93	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14	\$94.71	41.0	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$96.18	40.4	\$2.38
1957: Average	90.27	40.3	2.24	88.22	39.9	1.71	89.20	40.0	2.23	98.01	40.5	2.42	95.54	40.3	2.47	101.00	40.4	2.30
February	89.54	40.7	2.20	87.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.26	41.8	2.37	96.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43
April	86.94	39.7	2.19	79.18	40.8	1.73	88.00	40.0	2.30	96.22	40.6	2.37	94.17	39.4	2.39	98.11	39.3	2.42
May	85.94	39.7	2.19	79.11	41.0	1.71	88.28	40.3	2.19	94.85	39.9	2.37	93.84	39.1	2.40	98.01	39.1	2.43
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.31	98.24	40.1	2.40	97.43	39.6	2.45	98.60	39.6	2.49
July	87.86	39.4	2.22	68.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25	98.20	39.5	2.41	94.71	38.5	2.45	96.00	38.4	2.50
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.68	40.3	2.25	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.50	40.0	2.47	100.18	39.9	2.51
September	93.94	41.2	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	89.60	40.0	2.24	97.66	39.7	2.46	99.43	39.3	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57
October	94.35	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.3	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28	97.87	39.5	2.47	99.31	39.1	2.54	100.49	39.1	2.57
November	91.02	40.1	2.27	67.64	39.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.28	101.78	40.7	2.50	108.62	42.1	2.58	110.66	42.4	2.61
December	89.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.29	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.90	40.2	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54
1958: January	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	38.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27	95.43	38.8	2.45	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.87	37.2	2.51
February	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.97	39.9	2.28	94.71	38.5	2.46	91.64	37.1	2.47	92.13	37.0	2.49
Transportation equipment																		
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
1956: Average	\$81.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$82.80	40.0	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.37	\$95.67	42.4	\$2.38	\$96.09	42.7	\$2.27
1957: Average	84.35	39.6	2.13	80.75	39.2	2.06	97.00	42.1	2.30	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.47	41.2	2.39	98.32	41.5	2.35
February	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.74	38.6	2.04	98.96	42.3	2.33	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.62	41.2	2.37	98.17	41.2	2.31
March	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.72	38.9	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.7	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.78	41.6	2.36	100.28	42.3	2.37	102.85	42.1	2.39
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.05	94.60	40.6	2.33	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.70	41.6	2.35
June	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9	2.33	98.76	41.0	2.36	96.12	40.9	2.38
July	84.80	40.0	2.12	82.32	38.8	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.29	40.8	2.36	95.88	40.6	2.38
August	87.26	40.4	2.15	83.42	40.3	2.07	95.15	40.4	2.36	98.04	40.1	2.37	95.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38
September	85.79	39.9	2.18	83.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36
October	82.94	38.4	2.16	83.65	40.8	2.10	95.84	40.1	2.39	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38
November	83.81	38.5	2.16	78.47	37.3	2.05	96.40	40.0	2.41	95.62	39.5	2.43	97.17	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38
December	86.33	39.6	2.15	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.46	101.76	42.4	2.45
1958: January	86.80	39.0	2.17	77.96	37.3	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.39
February	84.80	38.9	2.18	78.75	37.5	2.10	98.58	40.4	2.44	98.17	40.4	2.43	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.5	2.39

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Other aircraft parts and equipment	Ship and boat building and repairing ¹	Shipbuilding and repairing	Boatbuilding and repairing	Railroad equipment ¹	Locomotives and parts												
1956: Average.....	\$98.24	42.9	\$2.29	\$99.10	39.6	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.8	\$2.33	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.17	42.2	\$2.35
1957: Average.....	99.54	42.0	2.37	94.90	39.5	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	77.01	39.9	1.93	101.30	40.2	2.52	102.25	40.9	2.50
February.....	100.15	42.8	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	40.4	1.89	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.85	41.8	2.43
March.....	101.08	43.9	2.32	94.90	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	78.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02	41.4	2.44
April.....	101.24	42.9	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	97.60	40.0	2.44	77.93	40.8	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.48	42.0	2.44
May.....	99.17	42.2	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	98.65	40.1	2.45	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.55	39.9	2.47	97.28	40.2	2.42
June.....	100.06	42.4	2.36	96.15	40.4	2.38	98.98	40.4	2.45	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.10	39.8	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.53
July.....	99.30	41.9	2.37	97.20	40.5	2.40	99.23	40.5	2.45	79.59	40.4	1.97	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52
August.....	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.28	40.2	2.42	99.29	40.2	2.47	77.82	39.8	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53
September.....	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.43	98.50	39.4	2.50	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.50
October.....	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.55	39.0	2.45	97.30	39.0	2.50	76.71	38.9	1.99	99.46	38.7	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58
November.....	98.09	40.7	2.41	96.15	37.1	2.43	91.88	36.9	2.49	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.59	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55
December.....	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.11	39.0	2.49	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60
1958: January.....	100.43	41.5	2.42	93.90	38.8	2.42	96.61	38.8	2.49	76.83	39.2	1.96	102.18	39.3	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56
February.....	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.50	37.5	2.44	93.87	37.4	2.51	75.08	38.5	1.95	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Instruments and related products																		
	Railroad and street cars	Other transportation equipment	Total: Instruments and related products	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	Optical instruments and lenses												
1956: Average.....	\$91.96	38.8	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$92.01	40.8	\$2.01	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.8	\$2.05
1957: Average.....	100.95	39.9	2.43	79.79	39.5	2.02	85.24	40.4	2.11	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.45	40.6	2.13	85.63	40.2	2.13
February.....	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.69	41.0	2.09	96.26	42.6	2.39	86.72	41.1	2.11	85.24	40.4	2.11
March.....	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.59	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	96.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.34	40.4	2.11
April.....	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.5	2.10	97.34	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10
May.....	99.10	39.8	2.49	81.30	40.4	2.01	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.03	41.1	2.32	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13
June.....	97.99	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.05	40.7	2.36	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.13
July.....	100.30	39.8	2.42	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.61	40.1	2.11	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.13
August.....	99.29	39.4	2.42	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.36	39.8	2.13
September.....	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.46	40.4	2.14	95.72	40.3	2.40	86.85	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.15
October.....	98.43	38.3	2.67	81.18	38.8	2.05	85.39	39.9	2.14	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15
November.....	103.35	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.50	40.0	2.14	95.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13
December.....	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.57	39.8	2.15	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13
1958: January.....	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.54	39.6	2.16	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13
February.....	100.49	38.5	2.61	82.50	39.8	2.09	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.32	39.8	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.86	39.0	2.14
Instruments and related products—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																		
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	Ophthalmic goods ⁴	Photographic apparatus	Watches and clocks	Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁵												
1956: Average.....	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.48	40.3	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78
1957: Average.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.09	39.7	1.69	95.00	40.6	2.34	72.34	39.1	1.85	72.40	40.3	1.81	74.20	40.8	1.83
February.....	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	93.99	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.8	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81	74.20	40.8	1.83
March.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	92.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.07	40.8	1.84
April.....	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.84	40.3	1.68	93.84	40.8	2.30	70.10	38.1	1.84	72.22	39.9	1.81	73.63	40.4	1.83
May.....	74.15	40.3	1.84	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	71.23	38.5	1.85	72.04	39.8	1.81	73.20	40.0	1.83
June.....	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.84	40.2	1.68	94.71	41.0	2.31	72.18	39.0	1.85	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.34	40.4	1.84
July.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31	69.65	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
August.....	74.69	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29	71.97	38.9	1.85	73.09	40.0	1.80	73.67	40.9	1.85
September.....	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40	73.36	40.3	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	75.12	42.0	1.88
October.....	76.17	40.8	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.70	39.9	2.40	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	76.41	41.3	1.85
November.....	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.26	41.0	1.86
December.....	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.06	40.4	2.40	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.65	39.7	1.83	76.82	41.3	1.86
1958: January.....	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.06	40.2	2.39	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.71	39.3	1.85	73.05	39.7	1.84
February.....	74.29	39.1	1.90	69.91	38.2	1.83	96.16	39.9	2.41	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.78	39.0	1.84	73.45	39.7	1.85
Jewelry and findings																		
	Silverware and plated ware	Musical instruments and parts	Toys and sporting goods ⁶	Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	Sporting and athletic goods ⁷													
1956: Average.....	\$80.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95	\$82.55	39.1	\$1.60	\$81.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$83.96	39.5	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	70.24	40.6	1.73	84.87	41.4	2.04	82.02	40.3	2.05	65.82	39.0	1.68	63.63	38.8	1.64	69.52	39.8	1.76
February.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66	71.86	40.0	1.77
March.....	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33	40.3	1.77
April.....	68.68	39.7	1.73	84.23	41.7	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	66.86	39.4	1.69	63.80	38.9	1.64	70.95	40.1	1.77
May.....	69.60	40.0	1.74	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	65.74	38.9	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.63	69.74	39.4	1.76
June.....	70.88	40.8	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.00	40.9	2.05	64.96	38.9	1.70	63.53	38.6	1.62	69.34	39.4	1.76
July.....	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	38.4	2.02	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.70
August.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.06	39.2	1.68	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	39.7	1.76
September.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07	65.97	39.5	1.67	65.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.9	1.75
October.....	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.51	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75
November.....	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07	66.25	39.2	1.69	65.01	39.4	1.65	69.29	39.8	1.77
December.....	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.64	40.8	2.08	84.46	41.0	2.09	65.11	38.5	1.70	62.42	38.6	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77
1958: January.....	70.05	39.8	1.76	80.20	39.4	2.02	80.13	38.9	2.06	66.34	38.3	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.80	38.7	1.78
February.....	70.40	40.0	1.78	79.56	39.0	2.04	79.95	38.9	2.06	66.33	37.9	1.75	64.33	37.4	1.72	68.71	38.6	1.78

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings				
	Manufacturing—Continued																					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Transportation and public utilities									
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ¹			Local railways and buslines						
1956: Average	\$66.96	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.49	39.3	\$1.59	\$78.35	41.4	\$1.83	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96				
1957: Average	67.64	40.5	1.67	65.24	39.3	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91	74.82	39.8	1.88	94.47	41.8	2.26	88.56	43.2	2.05				
February	67.89	40.9	1.68	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.34	88.25	42.7	2.02				
March	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	95.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02				
April	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	38.9	1.65	78.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88	92.82	43.0	2.31	87.29	43.0	2.03				
May	68.80	41.0	1.65	64.57	38.9	1.66	76.26	40.4	1.89	75.01	39.9	1.88	94.55	42.4	2.23	88.71	43.7	2.03				
June	68.64	41.1	1.67	67.41	38.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	93.07	41.0	2.27	89.96	44.1	2.04				
July	68.86	39.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	95.63	42.5	2.25	90.02	43.7	2.06				
August	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.22	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90	74.82	39.8	1.88	95.01	42.3	2.26	89.40	43.4	2.06				
September	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92	74.82	39.8	1.88	95.71	41.1	2.28	90.05	43.5	2.07				
October	67.09	39.7	1.69	66.76	39.5	1.66	78.53	40.9	1.92	73.30	39.2	1.87	94.95	42.2	2.25	89.01	43.0	2.07				
November	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.3	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91	73.12	39.1	1.87	98.18	40.8	2.40	88.50	42.9	2.07				
December	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.87	38.5	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93	74.86	39.4	1.90	97.92	40.8	2.40	89.65	43.1	2.08				
1958: January	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.83	39.4	1.95	99.01	41.6	2.38	88.61	42.6	2.08				
February	66.64	39.2	1.70	62.98	38.4	1.64	75.63	39.4	1.92	76.04	39.4	1.93				88.19	42.4	2.08				
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																						
	Communication												Other public utilities									
	Telephones ¹			Switchboard operating employees			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities						
1956: Average	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$70.70	37.7	\$1.81	\$101.36	43.8	\$2.33	\$92.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$93.38	41.8	\$2.25				
1957: Average	75.08	39.2	1.94	63.21	37.3	1.89	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.8	2.09	95.53	41.0	2.33	97.06	41.3	2.30				
February	74.89	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.87	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.69	40.8	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29				
March	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.87	96.89	42.8	2.35	87.57	41.0	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.30				
April	74.60	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.87	101.91	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.32				
May	75.06	39.0	1.94	63.27	37.0	1.71	101.63	42.7	2.38	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	95.70	41.1	2.33				
June	75.44	39.2	1.95	63.21	37.4	1.86	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33	96.59	41.6	2.37				
July	75.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.89	103.62	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.41	41.2	2.34	96.41	41.7	2.36				
August	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.59	37.2	1.88	101.79	42.4	2.40	87.96	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34	97.88	41.3	2.37				
September	75.66	38.8	1.95	62.57	37.2	1.89	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.96	41.9	2.10	96.93	40.9	2.37	98.47	41.2	2.39				
October	77.22	39.2	1.97	63.41	37.3	1.70	104.00	42.8	2.43	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38	98.64	41.1	2.40				
November	79.20	40.0	1.98	66.86	39.1	1.71	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.69	41.0	2.09	97.99	41.0	2.39	99.29	41.2	2.41				
December	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.89	41.2	2.40	99.85	41.3	2.42				
1958: January	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.75	40.9	2.39	98.98	40.9	2.42				
February	76.78	38.2	2.01	62.47	35.9	1.74	101.27	41.0	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.51	41.0	2.41	99.14	40.8	2.43				
Transportation and public utilities—Con.																						
	Other public utilities—Continued												Wholesale and retail trade									
	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses						
1956: Average	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$80.60	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37				
1957: Average	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.10	40.8	2.33	84.42	40.2	2.10	82.87	38.1	1.65	44.85	34.5	1.30	50.75	35.0	1.45				
February	87.67	40.4	2.17	96.08	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.60	38.2	1.61	43.90	34.3	1.28	49.13	34.8	1.43				
March	86.63	40.2	2.16	95.41	40.6	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	81.56	38.0	1.62	43.65	34.1	1.28	48.99	34.5	1.43				
April	87.23	40.2	2.17	96.52	40.9	2.36	82.80	40.1	2.07	81.56	38.0	1.62	44.36	34.4	1.29	49.76	34.8	1.43				
May	88.04	40.2	2.19	95.18	40.5	2.35	83.81	40.1	2.09	82.32	38.0	1.64	44.54	34.0	1.31	50.32	34.7	1.47				
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	96.05	40.7	2.36	84.82	40.2	2.11	83.41	38.2	1.66	45.67	34.4	1.33	51.30	34.9	1.47				
July	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.46	38.5	1.67	45.67	34.6	1.33	51.01	34.7	1.47				
August	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	84.62	38.7	1.67	45.72	34.9	1.31	50.95	34.9	1.48				
September	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	84.01	38.1	1.68	44.80	34.2	1.31	50.96	34.7	1.48				
October	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	82.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.29	49.93	34.2	1.46				
November	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.14	82.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.31	49.93	34.3	1.44				
December	94.58	40.3	2.29	100.80	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	82.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	34.0	1.32	50.52	34.4	1.46				
1958: January	92.90	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	83.88	37.8	1.69	45.77	33.9	1.33	50.77	34.4	1.47				
February	95.63	41.4	2.31	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.39	39.9	2.14	83.67	37.9	1.68	45.35	34.1	1.33	50.53	34.6	1.47				
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																						
	Retail trade—Continued												Other retail trade									
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliances stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores			Banks and trust companies			Security dealers and exchanges		Insurance carriers	
1956: Average	\$83.38	37.5	\$1.60	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.85	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.85	\$72.68	42.8	\$1.71	\$81.97	\$97.56	\$77.50				
1957: Average	84.96	38.7	1.77	83.66	43.8	1.91	49.27	34.7	1.43	71.92	41.8	1.79	74.52	42.1	1.77	84.27	\$87.67	\$80.89				
February	83.88	38.7	1.74	82.58	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.6	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.83	72.75	41.8	1.74	83.74	100.57	79.95				
March	83.68	38.6	1.74	83.22	43.8	1.90	47.75	34.6	1.39	69.81	41.8	1.87	73.73	41.9	1.74	83.69	98.36	80.03				
April	83.98	38.7	1.74	83.78	43.8	1.93	47.74	34.1	1.40	69.81	41.8	1.87	73.85	42.9	1.75	83.78	97.45	80.32				
May	84.59	38.7	1.76	84.48	44.0	1.92	48.56	34.2	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.79	75.23	42.5	1.77	83.67	101.21	80.47				
June	85.67	37.1	1.77	85.17	43.9	1.94	50.05	35.0	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	76.63	42.8	1.78	83.80	100.13	80.95				
July	87.46	37.9	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	50.77	35.3	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.71	78.01	42.7	1.78	84.53	101.44	81.53				
August	87.11	37.7	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	78.01	42.7	1.78	84.51	101.44	81.53				
September	86.06	38.7	1.80	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.82	34.6	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80	84.48	95.44	81.13				
October	85.34	38.1	1.81	82.84	43.6	1.90	49.30	34.0	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.72	75.90	42.4	1.79	84.						
November	85.52	38.0	1.82	82.65	43.5	1.90	49.25	34.1	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.72	75.90	42.4	1.79	84.						
December	85.34	38.4	1.81	84.48	43.7	1.92	50.62	35.4	1.43	71.42	42.6	1.74	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.15	98.00	81.73				
1958: January	85.70	35.9	1.83	82.34	43.8	1.88	50.81	34.8	1.46	71.72	41.7	1.72	73.93	41.3	1.79	85.56	98.19	82.13				
February	85.51	35.8	1.83	82.49	43.5	1.88	50.11	34.8	1.44	69.81	41.8	1.73	73.21	40.9	1.79	85.80	98.23	82.33				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees — Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round ^a			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ^b
				Laundries		Cleaning and dyeing plants				
1956: Average.....	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$51.75
1957: Average.....	43.32	40.3	1.08	43.38	39.8	1.09	50.44	38.8	1.30	99.93
February.....	42.82	40.3	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	48.90	38.2	1.28	99.00
March.....	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.69	39.9	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.13
April.....	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.25	40.2	1.30	94.00
May.....	43.23	40.4	1.07	43.93	40.3	1.09	52.79	40.3	1.31	97.81
June.....	43.42	40.2	1.08	44.04	40.4	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.03
July.....	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	49.91	38.1	1.31	100.30
August.....	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.85	37.6	1.30	100.79
September.....	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	98.48
October.....	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	102.94
November.....	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.71
December.....	44.60	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.82
1958: January.....	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.37
February.....	44.46	39.7	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.00	36.5	1.29	99.19

^a For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.

^b For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

^c For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

^d Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

^e Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

^f Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

^g Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

^h Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the

total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

ⁱ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

^j Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

^k Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

^l Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

^m Ophthalmic goods—New series beginning with January 1958; not comparable with previously published data. Comparable data for the earlier series for January 1958 are \$65.36 and \$1.72. Weekly hours remain comparable.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1106 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²		Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²
1939: Average.....	\$23.66	\$40.17	\$23.68	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1957: February.....	\$32.41	\$59.43	\$37.88	\$58.53	\$74.99	\$53.18
1940: Average.....	35.20	43.07	34.09	41.22	34.95	41.55	March.....	82.21	89.14	67.43	58.70	74.29	62.68
1941: Average.....	20.58	47.03	20.05	44.50	20.28	46.55	April.....	81.50	83.39	66.93	58.10	74.31	62.29
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	May.....	81.78	83.28	67.08	58.09	74.47	62.27
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.95	June.....	82.80	85.89	67.90	58.49	75.31	62.65
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.26	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	July.....	82.18	86.03	67.40	58.70	74.80	61.01
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	August.....	82.80	85.43	67.90	58.12	75.31	62.24
1946: Average.....	43.62	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.30	51.90	September.....	82.99	85.53	68.05	58.19	75.46	62.31
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	42.70	44.77	48.24	50.51	October.....	82.56	86.18	67.70	58.90	75.11	62.02
1948: Average.....	54.14	82.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	November.....	82.92	86.19	67.99	58.91	75.40	62.01
1949: Average.....	54.92	58.95	48.09	47.34	53.83	52.88	December.....	82.74	88.04	67.85	58.80	75.26	61.89
1950: Average.....	59.23	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	1958: January.....	81.27	86.45	66.67	54.51	74.05	60.55
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.66	51.28	55.21	February.....	80.64	85.82	66.17	54.02	73.54	60.03
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	55.06	49.04	53.82	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	56.56	55.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.80	58.55	51.87	56.78	55.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.53	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average.....	79.90	68.94	65.86	56.68	73.23	63.01							
1957: Average.....	82.39	68.54	67.57	56.21	74.97	62.37							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

³ Preliminary.

Note: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹ (1947-49=100)

Industry	1958					1957								Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Total ³	90.8	95.3	101.2	103.5	107.5	109.9	110.6	108.1	109.6	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.2	107.1	110.3
Mining division.....	72.5	73.1	80.4	79.5	83.2	86.5	86.8	86.9	88.1	83.8	84.0	84.3	85.3	84.5	84.7
Contract construction division.....	93.4	111.9	123.4	131.2	149.0	153.9	157.4	154.1	161.5	141.4	131.1	123.0	119.8	137.3	138.0
Manufacturing division.....	91.6	94.2	99.4	101.2	103.1	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	106.2	106.9	104.3	108.1
Durable goods.....	93.3	96.2	105.4	108.1	109.6	110.6	112.3	110.6	114.7	114.0	115.1	116.8	117.9	112.9	117.2
Ordinance and accessories.....	287.8	293.2	296.5	296.7	300.1	315.5	325.5	330.3	333.9	337.0	330.9	355.6	360.9	329.7	375.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	69.1	70.3	74.2	77.0	81.9	80.5	86.5	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	77.0	76.3	80.3	88.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	92.6	94.5	101.3	102.4	106.7	107.9	106.8	100.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	104.0	104.0	103.4	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	88.0	92.0	97.9	101.8	104.6	106.4	106.4	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	104.9	103.2	103.6	106.2
Primary metal industries.....	82.8	87.6	94.1	95.9	90.5	103.0	104.3	105.2	108.1	106.6	108.0	109.7	111.6	105.1	113.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	90.1	104.3	110.8	114.3	115.2	115.5	114.4	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	115.1	116.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	91.0	93.9	97.5	97.9	101.2	104.3	103.1	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	108.0	115.6
Electrical machinery.....	116.2	120.7	127.0	131.0	133.7	137.7	134.8	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	138.7	134.3	138.6
Transportation equipment.....	116.6	123.7	134.6	137.2	130.4	128.9	126.7	135.6	141.7	142.9	145.5	151.3	153.8	141.9	139.0
Instruments and related products.....	105.8	109.1	112.5	114.4	114.9	117.2	116.1	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	117.9	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	88.7	88.4	94.0	101.5	105.0	106.4	102.4	94.4	106.0	96.7	96.9	103.6	99.4	100.1	105.5
Non-durable goods.....	87.2	88.3	92.1	92.9	95.4	98.4	97.3	93.5	93.2	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.2
Food and kindred products.....	75.6	78.3	84.0	86.8	92.0	100.4	97.8	93.1	96.5	83.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	86.7	90.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	73.4	79.5	84.1	80.0	89.4	97.1	86.2	69.5	70.2	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	78.6	82.6
Textile-mill products.....	68.1	68.0	72.4	72.5	74.6	75.2	75.0	72.6	74.7	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.9	74.6	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	99.8	97.5	96.2	100.9	102.8	105.7	106.1	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	106.7	106.5	102.4	104.5
Paper and allied products.....	108.7	110.9	114.7	115.2	117.3	118.1	116.3	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.7	115.7	118.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	110.5	111.0	114.8	115.3	114.9	115.3	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.5	114.5	112.8	113.5	112.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	97.8	99.5	102.1	102.6	103.4	104.0	102.9	102.7	104.2	103.1	107.1	107.3	106.9	104.8	107.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	87.6	90.4	91.4	92.4	93.0	93.0	94.2	96.0	95.0	94.3	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.8	94.6
Rubber products.....	90.6	96.2	104.1	106.1	105.6	105.4	106.1	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	107.2	109.2	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	90.5	90.5	91.6	89.6	90.5	92.2	93.8	93.1	92.7	96.8	90.7	96.6	96.9	92.3	94.4

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month		Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹
		Durable goods															
		Total: manufacturing	Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products		
1956:	Average.....	\$1.06	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.78	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.95	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$1.99
1957:	Average.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.33	2.28	1.81	1.74	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
	February.....	2.05	1.99	2.17	2.10	2.29	2.22	1.73	1.67	1.73	1.66	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.39	2.13	2.06
	March.....	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.66	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07
	April.....	2.05	2.00	2.18	2.11	2.31	2.24	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.08
	May.....	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69	2.03	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.16	2.09
	June.....	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.74	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.46	2.41	2.17	2.10
	July.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.48	2.19	2.11
	August.....	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12
	September.....	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	1.99	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.13
	October.....	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.16	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.14
	November.....	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.78	1.71	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.50	2.23	2.16
	December.....	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.77	1.77	1.72	2.09	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.16
1958:	January.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	2.09	2.03	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17
	February.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.45	2.40	1.81	1.76	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.03	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
		Durable goods—Continued															
		Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956:	Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.96	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.73	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.45	\$1.43
1957:	Average.....	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.42	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.53	1.51
	February.....	2.27	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.37	2.29	2.09	2.03	1.81	1.79	1.86	1.81	1.93	1.86	1.49	1.48
	March.....	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51
	April.....	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.37	2.31	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.54
	May.....	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.10	2.05	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.56
	June.....	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.02	2.40	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.80	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.85	1.58	1.57
	July.....	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.77	1.89	1.84	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.58
	August.....	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.43	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.83	1.90	1.83	1.49	1.47
	September.....	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.46	2.39	2.14	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.92	1.84	1.46	1.43
	October.....	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.14	2.09	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.85	1.94	1.87	1.47	1.45
	November.....	2.34	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.14	2.09	1.82	1.77	1.92	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.55	1.52
	December.....	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.42	2.15	2.10	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.55	1.52
1958:	January.....	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.42	2.16	2.12	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.54
	February.....	2.35	2.31	2.14	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.16	2.13	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.87	2.00	1.94	1.57	1.55
		Non-durable goods—Continued															
		Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956:	Average.....	\$1.45	\$1.46	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.94	\$2.43	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.34	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47
1957:	Average.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.51	-----	2.22	2.16	2.65	2.60	2.25	2.18	1.54	1.52
	February.....	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.47	2.06	1.90	2.48	-----	2.17	2.11	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.15	1.53	1.50
	March.....	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51
	April.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.53	2.19	2.13	1.54	1.52
	May.....	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.46	2.01	1.91	2.51	-----	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.16	1.54	1.52
	June.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.51	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52
	July.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.18	1.53	1.51
	August.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51
	September.....	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.26	2.19	2.73	2.68	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52
	October.....	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.06	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.23	1.55	1.53
	November.....	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.53	-----	2.26	2.20	2.73	2.67	2.33	2.25	1.57	1.54
	December.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.26	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.25	1.55	1.53
1958:	January.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.73	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54
	February.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the non-durable goods total has little effect.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹
	Durable goods																	
	Total: Manu- facturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	2.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	2.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	2.8	41.9	2.8	41.2	2.0	41.2	2.0
1957: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	1.9	39.7	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.6	2.0	40.9	2.8	40.9	2.8
February.....	40.3	2.8	40.6	2.7	42.0	2.7	39.6	2.8	40.3	2.3	40.6	2.9	40.3	2.3	41.0	2.8	41.0	2.8
March.....	40.1	2.8	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.3	2.3	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8	41.0	2.8
April.....	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.4	2.4	40.0	2.6	39.7	2.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	2.0	40.9	2.7	40.9	2.7
May.....	39.7	2.3	40.3	2.3	40.7	2.1	40.2	2.8	39.3	1.9	40.8	3.3	39.6	1.8	40.9	2.7	40.9	2.7
June.....	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.3	40.9	3.3	40.2	2.2	41.2	2.9	41.2	2.9
July.....	39.7	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.9	1.6	39.4	2.9	39.3	2.3	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.9	40.7	2.9
August.....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.3	40.7	2.3	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	41.0	2.8	41.0	2.8
September.....	39.9	2.8	40.2	2.8	40.1	1.6	39.0	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.8	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.3	41.4	3.3
October.....	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.5	3.3	38.6	1.6	40.7	2.9	40.7	2.9
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.3	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.8	2.7	40.8	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.8	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1	40.2	2.1
1958: January.....	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.3	38.5	1.6	39.3	2.4	37.2	1.2	39.4	1.7	39.4	1.7
February.....	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.4	40.6	1.7	38.5	2.2	38.2	1.5	38.6	2.3	36.5	.9	39.0	1.5	39.0	1.5
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures			
1956: Average.....	42.3	2.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	2.3	39.9	1.1	39.9	1.1
1957: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.0	1.9	40.5	2.4	40.4	2.0	40.0	2.4	39.2	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.5	1.2	38.5	1.2
February.....	41.9	2.3	40.6	2.3	41.8	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.3	2.4	39.3	2.3	40.1	2.8	38.5	.9	38.5	.9
March.....	41.8	3.1	40.8	2.3	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.8	39.8	2.6	37.9	.8	37.9	.8
April.....	41.4	3.0	40.3	2.0	40.6	2.4	40.6	2.1	39.9	2.2	39.9	2.3	40.0	2.7	38.8	.8	38.8	.8
May.....	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.8	39.9	1.8	40.2	1.9	39.8	2.1	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	38.1	1.1	38.1	1.1
June.....	41.1	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.9	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.8	38.6	1.8
July.....	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.5	1.9	40.1	1.8	39.8	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	38.6	1.9	38.6	1.9
August.....	40.5	2.4	40.3	2.1	40.2	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.3	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1	38.4	1.1
September.....	40.7	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.7	2.2	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.4	38.8	1.4	38.8	1.4
October.....	40.3	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.3	39.9	1.9	40.0	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4	38.3	1.4
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.7	3.1	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.5	1.3	37.5	1.3
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.5	1.3	40.2	2.1	39.8	1.9	39.7	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4	39.1	1.4
1958: January.....	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.6	39.3	1.8	38.4	1.9	40.2	2.9	39.0	1.1	39.0	1.1
February.....	39.2	1.6	39.0	.9	38.5	1.2	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.7	38.1	1.8	39.6	2.8	37.9	.7	37.9	.7
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products			
1956: Average.....	39.7	2.6	39.3	1.3	42.9	4.6	39.5	2.3	41.3	2.8	40.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4	37.6	1.4
1957: Average.....	38.9	2.2	39.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.4	2.0	41.1	2.3	40.9	1.9	40.6	2.9	37.4	1.3	37.4	1.3
February.....	39.3	2.3	39.8	1.3	42.3	4.3	38.3	1.9	41.2	2.3	40.8	1.8	40.9	2.9	37.2	1.3	37.2	1.3
March.....	38.9	2.3	39.5	1.3	42.3	4.3	38.8	2.2	41.3	2.3	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.8	38.0	1.3	38.0	1.3
April.....	38.6	2.1	38.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.3	2.0	41.2	2.3	41.2	2.3	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1	36.9	1.1
May.....	38.4	2.0	38.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.4	2.0	41.2	2.3	40.9	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.3	.9	36.3	.9
June.....	38.9	2.3	38.8	1.1	42.2	4.1	38.4	2.6	41.2	2.3	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2	37.8	1.2
July.....	38.6	2.1	38.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.6	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	2.8	38.1	1.3	38.1	1.3
August.....	39.1	2.2	38.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.5	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.3	38.1	1.3	38.1	1.3
September.....	39.7	2.4	38.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.7	3.2	41.5	2.2	40.7	1.9	41.5	3.9	37.2	1.2	37.2	1.2
October.....	39.1	2.3	39.9	1.2	42.4	4.5	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.8	1.5	40.1	2.9	36.5	1.2	36.5	1.2
November.....	38.6	2.3	38.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.2	36.5	1.2
December.....	38.9	2.1	38.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2	37.4	1.2
1958: January.....	37.6	1.7	38.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1	37.3	1.1
February.....	37.8	1.7	38.2	.9	41.1	3.4	37.7	2.3	40.5	1.9	40.0	1.1	37.8	1.3	36.9	1.1	36.9	1.1

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	105.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	106.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	111.5	107.4	115.2
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	112.8	106.0	118.2
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	106.0	120.1
1954: Average	114.9	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	121.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.8	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average	120.2	115.4	125.8	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.3	125.5
1953: January	113.9	112.1	118.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	118.9
February	113.4	111.5	118.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	118.8
March	113.6	111.7	118.6	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.8	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.2	112.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.1	112.8	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.2
August	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.2
September	115.2	113.8	118.4	103.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.3
October	115.4	113.6	118.7	103.8	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.8	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	118.9	103.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	118.9	103.8	129.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.3	112.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	114.0	108.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	114.7	108.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.9	118.9	104.2	128.9	124.1	114.5	108.3	120.2
July	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	128.7	125.2	114.3	108.4	120.1
August	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	128.6	125.5	114.4	108.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	119.3	104.3	128.4	125.7	114.5	108.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	128.0	125.9	114.4	108.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	114.8	108.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.8	127.3	126.3	114.8	108.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	108.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	108.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	108.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	127.3	127.3	113.7	108.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.8	127.5	127.5	113.9	108.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	127.8	127.6	114.7	108.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	128.4	127.9	114.8	108.3	120.4
August	114.5	111.3	120.0	103.4	128.4	128.0	114.8	108.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.8	128.3	128.2	114.6	108.7	120.5
October	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	128.6	128.7	117.0	108.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	108.8	120.6
December	114.7	106.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.3	117.9	108.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.3	120.7	104.1	129.5	130.7	118.5	107.8	120.8
February	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	129.9	130.0	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	129.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.3
April	114.9	109.8	120.8	104.8	129.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	112.2	121.4	104.8	128.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.5
July	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.1
August	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.3	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.0	124.3
May	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.5
June	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.8	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.5	124.6
July	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	124.7
August	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	124.7
September	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	124.7
October	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	125.2	113.4	124.6
November	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	125.7	114.4	124.8
December	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	124.8
1958: January	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	115.6	127.0
February	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.6	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]															
Group	1955				1957								Annual average		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Food ¹	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	115.4	111.7
Food at home.....	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	113.8	110.3
Cereals and bakery products.....	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.3	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	130.5	125.6
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	110.3	111.9	109.8	108.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	105.2	97.1
Dairy products.....	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.6	108.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	125.8	125.5	118.7	116.1	119.0
Other foods at home ²	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	114.6	116.3	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	112.9	113.8
Housing ³	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.5	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.3	125.2	125.1	124.9	125.6	121.7
Rent.....	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	135.2	132.7
Gas and electricity.....	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	113.0	111.8
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	133.4	133.1	132.2	137.4	130.7
Household furnishings.....	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	104.1	104.9	104.6	103.0
Household operation.....	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	127.5	122.9
Apparel.....	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.9	105.5
Men's and boys.....	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.0	107.4
Women's and girls.....	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.9	99.2	98.7
Footwear.....	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.9	123.9
Other apparel ⁴	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	92.1	91.4
Transportation.....	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.0	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	136.0	126.7
Private.....	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	128.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	125.8	118.8
Public.....	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	179.8	179.8	179.8	179.8	179.8	172.3

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowners costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	1947-49=100								All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services	All services less rent		
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	95.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7		
1948: Average.....	101.9	101.1	101.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1		
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	101.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.3		
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1		
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.8	114.1	114.6		
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1		
1953: Average.....	118.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6		
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.8	127.7		
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	109.1	110.6	129.8	130.1		
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0		
1957: Average.....	123.8	117.8	113.0	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6		
1957: March.....	123.0	116.5	112.4	111.9	108.6	115.6	136.5	137.1		
April.....	122.3	116.9	112.8	112.1	108.8	115.8	136.7	137.6		
May.....	122.3	117.1	113.0	111.8	108.3	116.0	137.2	138.1		
June.....	122.5	117.8	113.7	111.9	108.4	116.8	137.5	138.4		
July.....	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.4	116.3	137.9	138.9		
August.....	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3		
September.....	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.0	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8		
October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3		
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9		
December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1		
1958: January.....	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.8	141.7		
February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.9	141.0	142.3		
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1		

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile householdings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, resoling roof, and repainting floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Mar. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)																Annual average	
		1956				1957												1957	1958
		Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. 1	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.					
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																			
Flour, wheat.....5 lb.	55.5	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.8	113.0	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.7
Biscuit mix.....30 oz.	26.8	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.4
Corn meal.....lb.	18.1	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.8	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	93.4	132.6	134.9	119.1	
Rolls, oat.....15 oz.	20.3	137.7	137.5	137.2	137.2	136.7	136.8	136.3	136.4	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.4	135.1	135.0	135.0	136.1	135.9	
Corn flakes.....12 oz.	25.3	145.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.1	135.0	140.0	140.0	141.0	134.7	
Bread.....lb.	19.1	142.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.1	142.2	142.2	142.4	137.3	
Soda crackers.....16 oz.	26.2	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.4	112.5	112.4	112.4	107.3	
Vanilla cookies.....7 oz.	24.7	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.4	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	124.6	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																			
Cents																			
Beef and veal.....lb.	118.8	116.7	115.1	115.0	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	108.7	97.9				
Beef.....lb.	117.9	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	103.9	107.3	105.9	105.5	103.8	101.3	96.4	98.2	102.8	95.7				
Round steak.....lb.	103.1	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.5	116.3	117.1	119.1	116.2	117.6	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	113.7				
Chuck roast.....lb.	64.1	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	95.0				
Rib roast.....lb.	81.0	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	113.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	111.0				
Hamburger.....lb.	60.3	103.3	100.7	98.3	91.5	90.1	89.7	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	86.6				
Veal cutlets.....lb.	131.2	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.0	125.8	127.2	126.3	125.3	127.9				
Pork.....lb.	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	103.7	103.2	116.0	113.2	114.3	113.9	110.2	107.2	102.3	101.1				
Pork chops, center cut.....lb.	89.5	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	120.9	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	127.5	127.3	127.3	127.3				
Bacon, sliced.....lb.	77.1	105.9	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	93.2	101.5				
Ham, whole.....lb.	68.4	105.5	102.3	102.1	90.0	94.7	95.3	90.1	102.6	90.1	98.4	95.9	95.5	95.6	97.4				
Lamb, leg.....lb.	77.5	112.4	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	104.5	105.7	105.5	105.5	107.2	108.6	104.1	97.5	103.5				
Other meats:																			
Frankfurters.....lb.	62.7	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.5	98.8	97.7	95.0	93.0	90.7	88.4	88.1	93.1				
Chicken, broiler or fryer.....lb.	47.6	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.5	96.2	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	92.7	91.5	90.7	93.1				
Poultry, frying chickens.....lb.	83.5	70.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5				
Ready-to-cook.....lb.	49.9																		
Fish:																			
Fish, fresh or frozen.....lb.	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	110.6	110.2	109.6	108.0	107.7	108.8	108.6	108.6	108.6				
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....lb.	44.7	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.2	106.0	105.4	107.6				
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....lb.	55.9																		
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can.	63.1	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.1				
Tuna fish, chunk.....6-3/4-oz. can.	32.8	95.0	94.0	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	93.3				
Dairy products:																			
Milk, fresh, grocery.....qt.	24.0	125.2	125.8	126.0	125.2	125.1	125.5	125.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	122.1				
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....lb.	25.6																		
Milk, fresh, delivered.....qt.	29.6	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.8	98.0	94.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	97.4				
Ice cream.....lb.	74.9	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4				
Cheese American process.....lb.	58.3	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5				
Milk evaporated.....14-oz. can.	15.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5				
All fruits and vegetables:																			
Cents																			
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....lb.	112.7	110.3	107.5	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.2	98.7	99.6	97.8	103.1				
Strawberries.....10 oz.	26.6	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.5	79.0	79.0	79.5	82.3	85.1	85.5	82.1				
Orange juice concentrate.....6 oz.	24.7	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	94.4	98.9	97.8	98.4	95.0	95.6	96.7	101.7	102.4	99.4				
Peas, green.....10 oz.	19.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.5	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3				
Beans, green.....9 oz.	23.0	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.1	99.2				
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....lb.	140.9	131.4	128.0	116.5	117.6	117.4	118.0	128.5	137.4	137.1	129.8	123.5	119.0	123.7	122.8				
Apples.....lb.	14.0	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	123.8	(1)	194.8	195.2	171.9	160.1	134.6	140.8				
Bananas.....lb.	16.9	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.2	100.7	114.0	110.9	114.6	112.2	112.4	103.0	100.5	101.1	107.7				
Oranges.....dos.	68.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	123.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.5	121.2	118.1	110.4	119.0	126.2				
Lemons.....lb.	19.0	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	97.8	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	103.0				
Grapefruit.....each.	11.9	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Peaches.....lb.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Strawberries.....lb.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Grapes, seedless.....lb.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Watermelons.....lb.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Potatoes.....10 lb.	73.2	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.1	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	108.1	105.3	103.7	107.9				
Sweet potatoes.....lb.	16.5	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	185.8	165.3	155.1	145.8	128.5	122.1	131.0				
Onions.....lb.	11.0	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	98.5	96.7	110.2	135.5	135.4	145.1	116.5	99.4	112.4				
Carrots.....lb.	15.1	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	131.3	126.5	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.0	110.8	99.9	101.8	117.1				
Lettuce.....head.	20.2	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	106.5	95.4	121.9				
Celery.....lb.	15.8	100.7	106.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	118.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	104.1				
Cabbage.....lb.	12.0	174.1	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.5	114.1	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	122.5	153.1	128.7	125.9				
Tomatoes.....lb.	41.8	145.8	145.8	138.7	116.4	95.1	83.3	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	105.4				
Beans, green.....lb.	(*)	(*)	(*)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.8	93.2	98.6	106.7	96.9	126.0	141.1	153.8	117.7				
Canned products:																			
Orange juice.....46-oz. can.	107.4	106.5	106.0	105.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.9	105.6	105.9	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6				
Pineapple.....2 1/2 can.	34.3	109.5	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	110.8	111.3	110.8	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7				
Fruit cocktail.....82 can.	34.5	111.4	111.0	110.9	110.6	110.6	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.0	109.8	110.2				
Corn, cream style.....303 can.	26.1	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3				
Peanut butter.....303 can.	17.5	103.6	103.9	103.6	102.8	103.2	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8				
Tomatoes.....303 can.	21.2	100.6	100.9	101.2	101.0	101.6	102.1	102.3	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7				
Baby foods.....4-5-oz. can.	16.6	112.2	107.9	106.3	105.5	104.9	104.0	103.7	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9				
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																			
Prunes.....lb.	33.0	130.1	126.1	126.2	125.9	126.4	127.1	137.7	140.3	141.4	142.2	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0				
Dried beans.....lb.	17.3	91.4	80.0	85.5	87.3	86.4	86.3	86.1	86.3	84.9	84.5	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2				

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Mar. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															Annual average	
		1958					1957											
		Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.†	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956		
Other foods at home:																		
Partially prepared foods: Unit	Cents																	
Soup, tomato.....11-oz. can.....	12.5	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	99.0	98.3		
Beans with pork.....16-oz. can.....	15.1	100.3	100.9	104.0	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.8	103.1	103.9	103.0		
Condiments and sauces:																		
Pickles, sweet.....7½-oz.	27.2	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.8		
Catsup, tomato.....14-oz.	21.8	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.8	99.2	101.6		
Beverages:																		
Coffee.....(9)	172.0	174.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	186.1	186.5	186.9	194.8	194.6	194.8	199.8	192.7	187.4		
Tea bags.....package of 16.....	24.0	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	123.7	122.6	122.9	121.3		
Cola drink.....carton, 36 oz.	27.3	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	118.5	118.1	118.9		
Fats and oils:																		
Shortening, hydrogenated		86.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.1	87.4	88.0	86.8	83.1		
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can.....	95.2	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	93.1	90.5		
Lard.....lb.	29.8	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	78.5	75.0		
Salted dressing.....pt.	37.8	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.3	99.0	99.2	94.3			
Peanut butter.....lb.	54.3	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.8	110.0		
Sugar and sweets:																		
Sugar.....5-lb.	35.5	115.6	115.6	115.7	115.4	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5		
Corn syrup.....34-oz.	25.5	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.8	106.7	106.8	106.0	101.5		
Grape jelly.....12-oz.	27.7	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.7	114.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	114.5	111.4		
Chocolate bar.....1-oz.	4.5	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.6		
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	63.2	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	99.6	98.0	95.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	82.2	98.3		
Miscellaneous foods:																		
Gelatin, flavored.....3-4-oz.	8.9	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.3	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	103.3	103.0	99.3		

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.³ Specification changed from 20 oz. to 18 oz. effective January 1958.⁴ Specification changed from 10 oz. to 9 oz. effective January 1958.⁵ 11 months' average.⁶ May 1953=100.⁷ Priced only in season.⁸ January 1953=100.⁹ 7 months' average.¹⁰ July 1953=100.¹¹ 3 months' average.¹² April 1953=100.¹³ 2 months' average.¹⁴ 5 months' average.¹⁵ 4 months' average.¹⁶ June 1953=100.¹⁷ Price of 1-lb. can 93.4 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 77.9 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).¹⁸ Not available.¹⁹ Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	[1947-49=100]															Annual average	
	Mar. 1938	Feb. 1938	Jan. 1938	Dec. 1937	Nov. 1937	Oct. 1937	Sept. 1937	Aug. 1937	July 1937	June 1937	May 1937	Apr. 1937	Mar. 1937	1957	1956		
	1938	1938	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1957	1956		
United States city average ¹	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.3	119.6	119.3	118.9	120.3	118.2		
Atlanta, Ga.	124.9	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	122.2	(9)	(9)	121.2	(9)	(9)	120.6	121.4	118.1		
Baltimore, Md.	124.1	(9)	(9)	122.1	(9)	(9)	121.7	(9)	(9)	121.2	(9)	(9)	119.9	121.0	116.9		
Boston, Mass.	(9)	(9)	123.4	(9)	(9)	122.0	(9)	(9)	122.1	(9)	(9)	120.2	(9)	121.2	117.1		
Chicago, Ill.	120.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	123.9	122.3	122.0	121.6	123.8	119.5		
Cincinnati, Ohio	122.3	(9)	(9)	120.8	(9)	(9)	120.9	(9)	(9)	119.7	(9)	(9)	118.1	119.6	116.0		
Cleveland, Ohio	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	123.3	(9)	(9)	122.8	(9)	(9)	121.7	(9)	(9)	122.1	118.0		
Detroit, Mich.	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.7	122.6	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	122.2	118.7		
Houston, Tex.	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	122.1	(9)	(9)	121.1	(9)	(9)	121.8	117.8		
Kansas City, Mo.	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	121.8	(9)	(9)	121.7	(9)	(9)	120.4	(9)	121.1	117.5		
Los Angeles, Calif.	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.3	122.0	121.3	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	121.2	117.4		
Minneapolis, Minn.	(9)	(9)	123.2	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	121.6	(9)	(9)	119.8	(9)	121.1	117.0		
New York, N. Y.	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.3	116.9	116.9	116.0	117.6	113.9		
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	120.8	117.0		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(9)	(9)	122.6	(9)	(9)	121.1	(9)	(9)	120.7	(9)	(9)	118.8	(9)	120.2	116.5		
Portland, Ore.	(9)	(9)	123.3	(9)	(9)	121.9	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	121.6	(9)	121.7	118.0		
St. Louis, Mo.	124.5	(9)	(9)	122.5	(9)	(9)	122.1	(9)	(9)	121.3	(9)	(9)	120.3	121.2	117.2		
San Francisco, Calif.	126.7	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	123.5	(9)	(9)	122.8	(9)	(9)	122.3	123.1	118.4		
Scranton, Pa.	(9)	119.1	(9)	(9)	117.8	(9)	(9)	117.8	(9)	(9)	116.4	(9)	(9)	116.9	112.9		
Seattle, Wash.	(9)	125.0	(9)	(9)	123.9	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	(9)	122.8	(9)	(9)	123.1	118.1		
Washington, D. C.	(9)	120.3	(9)	(9)	119.4	(9)	(9)	119.1	(9)	(9)	117.3	(9)	(9)	118.3	114.9		

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957
United States city average ³	120.8	118.7	113.2	119.6	117.2	111.4	132.7	132.6	129.8	114.4	112.0	100.6
Atlanta, Ga.	119.3	116.7	111.2	119.1	116.0	110.5	126.8	126.5	119.9	117.4	114.2	104.0
Baltimore, Md.	121.5	119.4	114.9	118.8	116.3	111.5	128.4	128.3	127.2	112.7	111.3	102.0
Boston, Mass.	120.0	117.8	112.3	118.5	116.0	109.7	131.3	130.9	128.3	113.2	111.3	96.4
Chicago, Ill.	117.9	116.2	110.2	115.9	113.9	107.9	124.4	124.9	122.3	107.7	105.0	92.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	122.6	120.0	114.7	121.2	118.6	112.9	132.0	132.2	131.1	115.6	113.1	102.6
Cleveland, Ohio	118.1	116.0	111.2	116.5	114.2	109.0	130.1	129.6	123.7	109.5	107.1	97.7
Detroit, Mich.	122.2	120.2	114.9	120.6	118.2	113.1	123.7	123.5	124.3	110.9	108.7	97.7
Houston, Tex.	117.0	116.3	111.9	115.5	114.7	109.6	126.3	126.7	121.1	110.2	109.2	96.5
Kansas City, Mo.	116.1	114.5	109.4	114.6	112.7	107.2	127.7	127.8	125.2	111.1	109.8	96.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	123.3	121.4	116.7	120.1	118.2	113.0	140.4	139.8	133.6	115.3	112.8	103.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	119.1	117.7	112.3	118.4	116.6	110.8	134.6	134.5	130.0	107.8	107.3	96.4
New York, N. Y.	122.0	119.1	112.8	120.5	117.5	110.3	137.7	137.2	134.6	115.5	112.6	101.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.4	121.7	116.2	121.3	119.4	114.2	134.1	133.7	132.1	115.7	113.7	103.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	122.4	120.4	114.6	121.6	119.3	112.7	131.0	130.9	128.2	113.4	111.2	96.0
Portland, Ore.	119.2	118.2	115.4	118.2	117.0	113.3	135.2	135.1	131.5	115.6	113.5	100.3
St. Louis, Mo.	121.8	119.4	114.9	118.5	115.6	110.9	125.5	125.6	125.3	111.4	108.2	97.5
San Francisco, Calif.	122.9	121.3	116.2	121.6	119.6	114.5	141.0	141.0	139.6	119.0	116.1	105.3
Scranton, Pa.	119.0	116.6	110.6	118.3	116.6	110.9	134.6	135.0	126.0	114.9	113.0	100.4
Seattle, Wash.	120.3	118.9	115.5	119.9	118.3	114.3	141.8	141.6	137.6	113.8	111.7	101.6
Washington, D. C.	122.9	120.0	114.8	121.6	118.1	112.2	132.0	131.6	126.4	115.0	111.3	100.2

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1957
United States city average ³	114.1	114.5	110.7	130.7	124.4	116.1	113.8	111.3	111.6
Atlanta, Ga.	114.2	114.3	113.1	136.1	128.4	117.8	108.3	104.9	104.7
Baltimore, Md.	117.4	117.3	112.5	127.3	120.7	112.7	114.5	111.0	112.1
Boston, Mass.	116.6	117.9	113.4	127.1	118.7	112.2	106.6	106.9	105.0
Chicago, Ill.	111.4	112.5	109.4	127.0	123.2	114.3	119.8	116.3	118.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.6	117.5	114.1	131.4	125.5	112.9	118.4	114.4	116.9
Cleveland, Ohio	110.7	110.7	105.9	122.9	118.4	112.4	115.8	113.8	115.2
Detroit, Mich.	111.7	113.3	110.8	142.8	135.5	128.0	115.8	112.5	114.1
Houston, Tex.	112.4	112.7	109.2	124.7	121.4	119.9	110.8	110.4	111.7
Kansas City, Mo.	111.6	111.7	107.8	121.5	116.1	111.6	107.3	104.7	105.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.1	110.1	105.4	132.0	125.4	120.7	111.8	112.4	112.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.7	107.7	104.9	136.3	129.4	120.8	121.7	117.6	118.4
New York, N. Y.	115.2	116.6	109.1	129.9	121.2	109.9	114.2	110.8	110.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	119.8	119.9	116.0	129.3	125.2	119.1	113.6	111.0	111.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	117.4	117.2	114.1	129.4	124.8	115.8	124.9	121.3	121.1
Portland, Ore.	117.2	117.1	116.5	120.2	116.7	113.9	112.0	111.9	115.8
St. Louis, Mo.	103.0	103.1	103.2	136.7	130.3	121.4	121.8	118.6	119.6
San Francisco, Calif.	116.9	116.5	113.3	130.2	126.1	118.8	111.4	109.7	110.1
Scranton, Pa.	113.7	113.7	109.3	126.2	117.9	114.3	113.0	109.2	109.9
Seattle, Wash.	118.7	118.5	116.5	129.4	126.0	121.3	109.4	108.3	111.3
Washington, D. C.	119.9	119.5	115.7	130.9	123.9	113.3	115.4	111.7	112.7

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 45 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups

(1947-48=100)

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Non-metallic mineral products	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	94.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	90.0	93.7	98.6	91.2	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.3	102.9	108.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	102.8
1949	99.3	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.8	96.9	101.9	94.8	96.9	98.2	98.8	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	99.1
1950	103.1	97.5	98.8	105.0	99.3	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	108.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.5	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	128.0	121.5	112.0	113.2	111.8	108.2
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	94.8	109.3	105.7	128.0	120.2	116.1	128.9	123.0	114.3	113.4	120.6	97.5
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	98.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.8	128.0	124.6	115.9	120.3	121.6	92.0
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.0	143.8	123.6	119.3	138.6	128.4	115.9	120.1	122.3	91.6
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	90.3	111.3	107.2	145.8	123.4	127.3	148.4	137.6	119.1	120.6	122.3	91.6
1957	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	90.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	140.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1958:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	94.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	126.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	93.3	94.9	110.8	107.4	124.6	116.8	117.3	128.2	124.8	115.1	121.9	118.0	101.1
March	110.8	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.8	94.7	94.6	108.8	107.2	123.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	121.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	107.2	107.1	123.1	116.1	116.8	127.1	124.4	115.6	119.2	121.4	106.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	116.8	127.1	124.8	115.4	119.1	121.4	106.1
July	110.4	95.2	106.8	114.3	98.1	94.9	106.3	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	105.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	98.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.8
September	110.0	93.6	105.3	114.4	94.2	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.4	124.4	115.8	121.7	121.5	98.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.8	94.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	126.8	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.3	103.8	114.8	96.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	124.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.6
December	109.8	89.9	103.8	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	123.0	120.0	115.9	126.6	123.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	96.0
1959:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.3	95.2	91.9	106.5	107.1	126.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.9
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.9	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.6	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	128.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.8	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	122.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	98.1
July	110.5	90.5	103.1	115.5	95.1	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.8	115.5	123.3	121.6	96.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.8	95.2	93.5	107.2	106.9	148.7	125.1	118.7	138.5	128.6	116.0	124.1	121.7	96.3
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.8	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	91.5
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.9	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.6	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	126.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1960:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	146.4	126.5	124.8	145.1	133.3	119.0	127.0	121.7	89.5
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.3	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	96.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	148.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.3
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	98.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	148.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	133.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.8	128.0	127.3	146.9	134.8	118.0	128.6	121.6	94.1
June	114.3	91.2	102.3	121.8	94.9	100.3	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	146.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.7	143.3	128.6	127.7	146.9	138.9	118.8	129.0	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.8	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	145.9	129.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	129.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	96.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	129.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.6	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	96.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	129.5	127.8	152.2	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	115.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	96.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	131.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.3	131.3	123.6	91.7
1967:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.3	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.3	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.5
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.8	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	116.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	116.5	108.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.3	95.4	98.9	116.8	108.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.8	90.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.3	95.5	99.5	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.3	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.0	152.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.4
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.3	146.3	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	106.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	146.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	147.2	122.5	135.4	127.8	84.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.4	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1968:																	
January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	149.8	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.0	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	93.9	99.7	112.5	110.6	144.6	115.3	130.5	148.7	149.3	123.5	136.0	128.1	94.2

* As of January 1955, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

* Preliminary.

* Corrected.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-48=100]

Commodity group	1958					1957												Annual Average	
	Mar. ³	Feb. ³	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956				
All commodities	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.6	114.3				
Farm products	100.5	98.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.5	90.9	90.0	90.6	88.8	90.9	83.4				
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	142.8	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	108.3	108.0	105.4	103.0	103.0	94.1	103.6	104.2				
Grains	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.3	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	84.1	87.0				
Livestock and live poultry	95.8	91.1	88.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	80.7	88.4	88.5	78.7	79.3	78.6	80.3	71.3				
Plant and animal fibers	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	103.8	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.0	104.0	102.8				
Fluid milk	96.1	98.3	98.4	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.0	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	95.0	95.6	96.0	94.5				
Eggs	93.6	74.2	73.0	63.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	79.2	61.0	67.5	68.5	62.8	77.2	81.0				
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	70.4	79.0	79.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	83.1	82.0	82.0				
Other farm products	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.8	143.2	142.9	142.9	143.7	144.1	144.7	144.0	144.6	146.9				
Processed foods	110.7	100.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.8	106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	103.7	105.6	101.7				
Cereal and bakery products	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.0	117.0	116.8	116.8	116.7	116.8	115.2				
Meats, poultry, and fish	105.9	102.7	101.7	98.5	98.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	98.2	98.6	91.8	98.3	94.8	91.9	81.6				
Dairy products and ice cream	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	111.7	103.7				
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	105.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.8	102.1	102.3	101.9	101.8	104.9	105.9	103.9	107.9				
Sugar and confectionery	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.8	112.8	112.1	112.3	113.4	109.8				
Packaged beverage materials	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.9	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	192.7				
Animal fats and oils	73.6	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	78.3	74.4	78.2	72.1	70.3	73.8	78.8	75.6	69.8				
Crude vegetable oils	63.7	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.6	61.3	62.3	65.2	63.8	62.9	65.4	67.6	65.7	68.5				
Refined vegetable oils	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	64.5	66.1	65.5	65.5	65.4	70.1	78.2	70.1	73.4				
Vegetable oil end products	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	84.2	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9				
Other processed foods	96.4	95.2	95.5	95.3	95.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.5	96.8				
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.6	122.2				
Textile products and apparel	93.9	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.4	95.3				
Cotton products	80.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.2	90.5	90.7	90.8	91.1	90.7	90.0				
Wool products	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.9	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.2	111.1	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.5				
Manmade fiber textile products	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.7	82.0	81.4				
Silk products	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	122.1	121.0				
Apparel	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6				
Other textile products	73.8	74.2	74.7	73.8	75.7	77.2	77.3	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.1	76.4	72.8				
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.4	99.2				
Hides and skins	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	50.8	50.8	51.5	51.5	52.1	52.4	53.8	51.8	51.0	53.2	50.2				
Leather	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	90.8	90.8	90.6	90.3	91.3				
Footwear	122.1	122.2	122.1	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.0	121.0	121.0	120.9	120.8	121.1	120.7	121.1	119.3				
Other leather products	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.4	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	98.0				
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	112.5	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	118.5	119.2	117.2	111.2				
Coal	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.8	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.4	114.3				
Coke	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7				
Gas fuels ¹	101.5	101.5	100.0	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)				
Electric power ²	100.1	100.1	100.0	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)				
Petroleum and products	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.5	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	127.0	118.2				
Chemicals and allied products	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.5	109.1	108.8	108.8	109.5	107.2				
Industrial chemicals	123.5	123.5	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6				
Prepared paint	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.0				
Paint materials	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.8	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.5	90.6				
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.9	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.3	92.1				
Fats and oils, inedible	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	65.2	64.8	64.8	63.4	61.0	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2				
Mixed fertilizer	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.6	108.5	110.0	108.7				
Fertilizer materials	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	108.4	108.5	108.3	107.2	107.6	108.4	108.5	108.4	108.4				
Other chemicals and allied products	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.8	106.7	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.7	103.2				
Rubber and rubber products	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	144.2	144.5	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.1	144.7	144.5	144.2	143.8				
Crude rubber	131.3	131.3	133.7	133.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	141.3	140.7				
Tires and tubes	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	152.2				
Other rubber products	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.3	140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.0				
Lumber and wood products	115.3	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	119.0	125.4				
Lumber	115.8	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.2	121.2	119.7	127.2				
Millwork	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.1				
Plywood	92.5	93.6	93.6	93.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	95.9	97.7	98.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	101.7				
Pulp, paper, and allied products	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.9	129.9	129.9	129.9	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	127.2				
Woodpulp	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.7				
Wastepaper	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.6	68.1	68.1	68.6	75.4	77.2	71.3				
Paper	142.9	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	137.8				
Paperboard	136.1	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3				
Converted paper and paperboard products	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.5	126.1	125.8	125.8	125.2	125.8	126.1	123.1				
Building paper and board	142.8	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	126.9				
Metals and metal products	149.7	150.0	149.8	150.4	150.4	150.8	152.3	153.2	153.4	150.6	150.0	150.0	151.0	151.2	148.4				
Iron and steel	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.5	166.5	167.8	170.2	171.2	170.2	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	166.2	154.7				
Nonferrous metals	127.0	127.8	128.7	130.6	130.8	129.9	131.7	134.6	134.1	138.1	139.9	142.8	143.2	137.4	150.1				
Metal containers	155.7	152.8	152.8	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1	152.5	152.5	148.0	148.0	151.2	141.6				
Hardware	168.6																		

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-48=100]

Commodity group	1958					1957								Annual average		
	Mar. ²	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956	
Machinery and motive products.....	140.3	140.3	140.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	148.0	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	145.0	144.8	144.1	145.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.4	136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	132.2	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	157.9	157.0	157.0	157.0	156.7	156.7	160.0	148.4
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	170.9	170.9	171.4	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.6	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	167.0	158.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	156.3	155.9	157.6	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	148.8	148.8	148.8	148.4	148.1	147.5	147.3	146.3	144.8	143.0	142.8	142.7	142.3	142.7	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	150.9	150.7	150.3	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	147.8	147.5	147.5	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	138.7	138.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	139.6	129.6
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.9	122.2	122.2	118.1
Household furniture.....	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.3	115.0
Commercial furniture.....	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	152.6	152.6	152.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	130.1	130.1	131.9	132.6	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.6	134.3	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.9	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	92.1	92.1	94.4
Other household durable goods.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	147.7	147.0	147.0	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	136.0	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.3	133.2	133.3	133.2	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.6	133.2	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	123.4
Concrete ingredients.....	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.8	136.8	136.8	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.0	130.8
Concrete products.....	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	154.0	148.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	123.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	115.2	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.3	125.3	121.6	118.3	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.8	128.0	128.4	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.0	134.0	129.4	124.0
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	137.7	136.9	136.0	136.0	122.8	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.9	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.5	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	145.3
Miscellaneous products.....	94.2	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	87.7	89.4	90.1	89.6	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	89.6	91.0	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	119.0	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	60.4	60.4	60.4	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	67.3	72.0	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.3	94.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.3	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	131.9	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.1	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.4	124.1	124.1

¹ See Note, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

* January 1955=100.

* Not available.

* Revised.

* Corrected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors¹

	[1947-49=100]														
Commodity group	1958					1957							Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All commodities	118.9	*118.8	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing	99.4	*97.6	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	98.3	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.2	98.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	93.0	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	88.9	88.0	86.5	83.9	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	108.1	107.9	107.7	106.1	105.9	112.6	113.0	113.3	113.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	112.8	114.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	108.4	106.2	106.2	106.6	108.8	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.3	112.8	113.3	111.8	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	139.0	139.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.8	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel	124.3	*124.1	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing	123.8	*123.7	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.9	117.9	119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	124.9	*124.8	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	123.0	*123.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	126.5	125.7	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	127.2	127.4	127.6	127.8	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.7	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	101.8	101.8	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.2	98.5	98.6	98.6	100.4	99.0	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	105.3	105.6	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.8	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	153.7	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	152.6	152.6	152.6	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing	149.1	149.4	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	147.9	147.8	147.4	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction	132.5	132.9	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants	108.6	*111.8	111.4	111.1	111.6	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	115.5	114.7	114.7	113.0	108.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	108.2	*110.8	110.2	109.6	110.0	110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	109.2	*113.6	113.8	113.2	114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	116.0	106.1
Containers, nonreturnable	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	133.8	132.9	132.7	134.3	128.8
Supplies	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.8	113.4	112.8	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing	100.7	100.0	99.8	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	101.1	101.6
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	65.4	63.6	62.0	61.2	62.6	65.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.7	67.0	72.9
Manufactured animal feeds	121.3	121.3	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.7	118.3
Other supplies	121.3	121.3	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.7	118.3
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	126.2	*120.4	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.6	118.6	118.8	117.6	117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods	112.9	*113.1	112.6	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods	105.8	108.5	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	102.7	101.3	101.6	104.8	99.3
Consumer crude foods	102.7	101.7	104.0	105.4	106.9	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.4	91.1	86.3	86.7	85.0	90.0	80.0
Consumer processed foods	110.1	*110.0	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.3	105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods	112.0	*112.7	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.3	112.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods	124.9	*125.0	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	123.3	119.7	119.7
Producer finished goods	150.1	*150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	147.2	146.4	145.8	145.5	145.5	145.1	144.7	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.1	153.7	152.9	151.9	151.1	150.1	150.0	149.8	149.6	149.2	142.3	142.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	146.3	*146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.0	141.4	141.2	140.9	142.9	134.9

¹ Data for March and revised data for January and February based on 1954 value weights will be published in the June 1958 Monthly Labor Review.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

Commodity group	[1947-49=100]														Annual average	
	1958						1957						1957	1956		
	Mar. ¹	Feb. ²	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.			Mar.	
All foods	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	102.4	102.4	101.0	104.0	100.8	
All fish	124.5	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.2	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	116.4	116.4	119.4	114.1	
Special metals and metal products	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	148.7	147.4	148.1	147.5	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.8	146.0	143.3	
Metalworking machinery	178.3	178.3	178.8	178.7	178.7	178.7	177.9	177.6	178.0	175.0	174.9	174.4	174.1	176.1	160.0	
Machinery and equipment	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.7	150.6	150.2	151.9	142.1	
Agricultural machinery (including tractors)	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.3	137.8	136.6	134.4	132.6	132.4	132.8	132.5	132.3	132.3	133.7	127.4	
Total tractors	147.3	147.5	147.5	146.8	146.2	145.1	142.7	141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.0	141.1	132.5	
Steel-mill products	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.0	183.0	183.0	175.6	175.6	175.3	175.3	178.3	163.2	
Building materials	129.6	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.6	
Soaps	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	106.8	105.8	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	
Synthetic detergents	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.0	95.7	
Refined petroleum products	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	123.0	122.3	122.0	122.0	122.0	125.8	117.5	
East Coast petroleum	112.3	114.1	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.6	116.2	122.7	123.0	123.8	123.8	122.0	114.6	
Mid-continent petroleum	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	126.4	126.4	126.4	129.4	118.3	
Gulf Coast petroleum	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	129.2	129.2	131.0	131.0	133.6	128.8	
Pacific Coast petroleum	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.6	130.6	130.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	137.2	117.4	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.2	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.0	124.0	123.2	121.2	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	117.4	121.1	115.4	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	113.8	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	115.7	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.8	119.0	118.9	117.7	124.9	
All commodities except farm products	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	122.1	118.6	

¹ Preliminary.

² As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1158 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,802	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,373	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1948.....	4,780	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1949.....	4,968	.....	4,000,000	.....	118,000,000	1.41
1947.....	3,060	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,000,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,950,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,005	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	56,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	.....	3,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.36
1954.....	3,456	.....	1,830,000	.....	22,000,000	.21
1955.....	4,520	.....	2,050,000	.....	28,300,000	.36
1956.....	3,825	.....	1,600,000	.....	33,100,000	.29
1957 ²	3,073	.....	1,390,000	.....	16,500,000	.14
1957: January ³	240	341	57,000	73,000	615,000	.06
February ³	229	361	30,000	121,000	925,000	.10
March ³	276	402	77,000	107,000	802,000	.09
April ³	339	322	165,000	233,000	1,610,000	.16
May ³	446	634	170,000	243,000	1,990,000	.20
June ³	388	577	154,000	238,000	2,050,000	.23
July ³	415	603	129,000	228,000	2,480,000	.25
August ³	370	601	136,000	226,000	1,680,000	.17
September ³	335	518	243,000	279,000	1,730,000	.19
October ³	293	471	95,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November ³	184	240	63,000	100,000	765,000	.08
December ³	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ³	300	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ³	150	273	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ³	300	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Final.

³ Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1957	1958		
	1955				1957													
	Apr. ¹	Mar. ²	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total			Total	
Total new construction ¹	3,006	3,338	3,086	3,273	3,087	4,112	4,495	4,569	4,861	4,361	4,308	4,025	3,657	47,255	48,090			
Private construction.....	2,063	2,410	2,232	2,365	2,705	2,942	3,059	3,100	3,124	3,046	2,971	2,808	2,603	33,313	33,242			
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,292	1,168	1,057	1,131	1,345	1,494	1,535	1,581	1,571	1,547	1,489	1,398	1,301	16,571	17,632			
New dwelling units.....	920	870	790	865	1,005	1,090	1,130	1,140	1,140	1,118	1,070	985	940	12,160	13,490			
Additions and alterations ³	324	250	219	217	290	343	357	374	387	392	379	374	327	3,912	3,665			
Nonhousekeeping.....	48	48	48	49	50	51	48	47	44	40	40	37	34	495	447			
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	653	664	675	704	784	802	806	802	805	778	786	747	713	9,138	8,817			
Industrial.....	204	218	231	240	248	251	256	260	265	262	270	270	271	3,162	3,064			
Commercial.....	259	258	254	267	305	332	332	323	319	311	300	287	263	3,570	3,431			
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	158	166	155	161	172	179	177	168	167	166	153	146	135	1,964	1,684			
Stores, restaurants, and gar- ages.....	101	102	99	106	123	153	155	154	152	155	150	141	128	1,708	1,947			
Other nonresidential buildings.....	190	188	190	197	211	219	218	220	220	205	207	190	179	2,408	2,102			
Religious.....	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	80	75	73	68	64	868	798			
Educational.....	40	40	40	42	44	46	47	47	47	43	43	40	39	519	536			
Hospital and institutional ⁵	46	47	47	47	48	49	48	48	47	41	43	40	38	505	528			
Social and recreational.....	28	28	25	25	27	28	27	28	29	27	26	24	23	309	275			
Miscellaneous.....	15	14	14	15	18	18	16	16	17	20	23	18	15	205	198			
Farm construction.....	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	129	173	159	159	146	126	1,590	1,580			
Public utilities.....	478	452	404	416	483	528	570	560	556	535	518	501	448	5,830	5,113			
Railroad.....	29	29	28	31	35	37	42	41	41	41	40	38	37	450	427			
Telephone and telegraph.....	80	80	71	74	85	95	97	87	89	95	90	101	94	1,090	1,096			
Other public utilities.....	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	426	399	388	362	317	4,300	3,630			
All other private.....	13	12	11	13	13	14	15	16	19	17	19	18	15	184	120			
Public construction.....	1,103	928	834	908	922	1,170	1,436	1,409	1,437	1,315	1,337	1,217	1,054	13,942	12,818			
Residential buildings ⁶	82	61	58	58	57	56	54	53	48	40	40	38	34	510	283			
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	371	343	308	339	342	364	406	416	414	389	405	383	375	4,481	4,073			
Industrial.....	31	29	28	30	32	33	35	35	38	36	43	42	42	458	453			
Educational.....	238	221	201	226	226	235	262	261	259	249	254	233	253	2,832	2,549			
Hospital and institutional.....	28	28	22	22	24	25	27	30	29	28	32	33	31	353	298			
Administrative and service.....	39	32	27	30	29	34	41	46	44	38	39	38	36	434	322			
Other nonresidential buildings.....	35	33	30	31	31	37	41	44	44	35	38	37	33	424	410			
Military facilities ⁷	72	70	70	80	88	107	132	134	138	117	110	103	89	1,275	1,365			
Highways.....	870	245	220	235	275	410	575	580	550	505	520	445	330	4,940	4,670			
Sewer and water systems.....	111	105	91	96	97	107	118	127	129	120	121	117	113	1,347	1,273			
Water.....	65	62	54	59	61	67	73	77	77	66	67	64	63	785	701			
Public service enterprises.....	46	43	37	40	36	40	45	50	43	54	53	50	50	602	574			
Conservation and development.....	32	28	23	26	25	31	38	44	36	38	35	30	30	353	394			
All other public.....	76	68	58	63	71	86	102	104	103	94	89	83	72	973	826			
	9	8	6	8	7	9	11	11	12	12	13	13	11	121	104			

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-2, F-4, and F-6) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-3).

² Preliminary.

³ Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56, on page 973 of the August 1957 issue.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

⁸ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

	Value (in millions of dollars)														
Ownership and type of construction	1958					1957							1957	1956	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	\$18.1	\$84.5	707.8	\$60.0	\$90.2	740.8	\$60.1	1,133.2	1,315.9	1,119.3	971.6	1,107.3	768.1	11,412.5	10,372.2
Federally owned.....	117.4	108.2	47.3	123.8	140.0	58.5	54.1	145.5	385.9	218.5	309.7	345.3	317.3	2,256.0	2,037.4
Residential buildings.....	51.5	47.2	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	1.4	60.3	30.6	64.5	21.6	115.4	19.3	495.6	126.7
Nonresidential buildings.....	20.1	31.9	39.5	45.8	17.7	14.3	31.2	205.8	69.7	88.4	71.7	67.3	728.6	909.4	68.4
Educational.....	3.2	.7	.4	2.0	.3	.2	(7)	2.1	7.6	1.0	8.7	4.0	1.5	48.3	23.7
Hospital and institutional.....	6.4	10.3	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.8	4.8	10.2	64.5	11.2	7.4	3.5	1.5	145.9	63.9
Administrative and service.....	10.2	20.2	9.6	14.6	15.1	15.0	9.4	18.6	104.6	56.1	41.9	69.6	62.3	455.8	754.5
Other nonresidential buildings.....	1.8	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	23.3	11.5	7.4	11.6	9.3	91.5	72.1
Airfield buildings.....	.5	(7)	.4	1.0	(7)	1.1	(7)	.2	9.2	7.7	9.5	7.7	18.4	89.1	1.0
Troop housing.....	1.0	.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	.3	.5	.9	11.3	6.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	34.9	63.2
Warehouses.....	6.9	17.6	8.0	12.0	14.2	11.3	8.1	2.5	60.8	31.0	22.0	36.3	30.8	270.3	490.5
All other.....	17.5	8.3	1.2	.3	3.5	3.7	1.8	(7)	20.4	24.8	34.7	49.7	27.0	181.0	155.7
Airfields.....	12.7	8.0	12.0	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	73.5	31.3	143.0	83.1	49.7	560.6	511.0
Conservation and development.....	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.1	7.5	9.0	12.1	6.8	15.8	4.1	3.4	90.6	91.9
Highways.....	3.7	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	.9	2.4	1.1	6.0	8.7	23.4	2.9	23.6	140.1	177.5
All other.....	6.5	6.5	3.4	.7	3.1	8.8	12.3	1.5	21.5	15.7	12.9	18.3	23.0	168.5	63.8
All other federally owned.....	700.7	576.3	690.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	832.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	8,156.5	8,234.8
State and locally owned.....	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	326.7	253.2
Residential buildings.....	279.2	239.5	223.7	267.7	263.5	278.1	305.5	297.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	3,409.4	3,202.8
Nonresidential buildings.....	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	2,490.5	2,599.0
Educational.....	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	287.1	278.9
Hospital and institutional.....	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.8	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	315.4	230.8
Administrative and service.....	24.6	24.3	38.4	19.9	28.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	35.1	23.6	356.4	314.1
Other nonresidential buildings.....	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	263.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	3,823.1	3,211.6
Highways.....	64.9	75.3	94.5	93.4	77.0	60.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	85.4	1,034.2	1,100.0
Sewer and water systems.....	37.0	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	58.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	619.4	636.9
Sewer.....	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	33.8	414.8	441.1
Water.....	102.9	18.0	10.4	15.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	37.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	364.2	326.5
Public service enterprises.....	5.3	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	5.2	230.1	227.2
Electric power.....	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	5.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	8.1	112.7	139.3
Other.....	5.0	5.6	4.4	4.3	9.0	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	84.2	91.4
Conservation and development.....															
All other State and locally owned.....															

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Less than \$50,000.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958				1957											
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.*	Total	Total	
All building construction.....	1,110.1	1,143.6	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,743.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,220.0	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Private.....	989.8	994.9	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,482.7	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,539.4	1,373.6	1,054.3	15,967.0	16,908.4	
Public.....	170.7	148.7	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	174.5	258.7	185.9	184.0	160.7	165.7	2,145.3	1,879.4	
New residential building.....	537.6	578.3	556.9	649.0	805.7	813.2	885.9	847.6	893.7	954.1	909.6	819.6	599.7	9,404.2	10,291.9	
Dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	525.7	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.4	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Privately owned.....	492.5	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	852.0	807.6	823.2	918.5	884.0	801.5	571.9	8,937.6	9,971.9	
1-family.....	419.1	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.7	748.5	724.6	734.1	818.6	794.8	710.5	504.9	7,922.0	8,221.8	
2-family.....	18.8	16.6	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.5	19.6	20.3	21.5	21.5	20.2	17.1	228.7	215.0	
3 and 4-family.....	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.4	10.4	7.5	111.6	87.9	
5-or-more family.....	49.2	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	73.6	54.1	53.8	67.7	56.2	60.5	42.3	675.3	447.2	
Publicly owned.....	33.2	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.8	24.8	58.7	17.4	12.3	1.7	16.5	282.4	177.7	
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	16.4	11.3	184.2	142.3	
New nonresidential buildings.....	451.9	426.5	433.9	459.1	592.1	599.2	657.2	656.5	663.4	678.8	624.6	556.8	491.4	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Commercial buildings.....	150.2	135.2	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.3	183.5	231.7	197.6	167.3	153.6	2,224.0	2,184.7	
Amusement buildings.....	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.5	8.8	11.9	13.8	12.4	15.5	11.0	8.9	139.8	116.1	
Commercial garages.....	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.7	3.7	57.1	60.6	
Gasoline and service stations.....	9.1	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	139.1	165.5	
Office buildings.....	64.8	80.7	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	78.2	66.8	106.1	73.6	56.6	75.3	975.7	828.3	
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	95.1	82.2	89.6	86.2	81.9	58.5	891.8	1,014.3	
Community buildings.....	171.9	166.8	163.3	194.2	219.5	214.2	213.1	224.4	253.8	241.6	218.5	215.9	154.2	2,478.6	2,293.1	
Educational buildings.....	118.4	107.0	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.5	123.1	155.7	138.9	138.2	102.1	1,491.8	1,431.4	
Institutional buildings.....	26.2	33.7	27.3	31.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	53.2	36.4	31.2	37.2	22.3	322.6	380.3	
Religious buildings.....	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	40.5	29.8	464.2	451.4	
Garages, private residential.....	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.8	14.5	6.7	200.4	201.9	
Industrial buildings.....	44.9	61.0	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.7	87.2	124.9	101.9	90.8	109.0	99.0	87.1	1,083.9	1,273.3	
Public utilities buildings.....	47.0	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	37.0	49.5	37.7	45.8	37.8	22.5	81.7	423.5	328.4	
All other nonresidential buildings.....	153.1	29.2	26.9	30.8	29.7	21.5	28.4	32.7	64.1	44.9	41.9	37.8	36.2	421.7	413.0	
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	230.7	138.8	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	139.0	1,904.0	1,831.4	

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of

construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958				1957											
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.*	Total	Total	
All building construction ²	1,110.1	1,143.6	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,743.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,220.0	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Northeast.....	190.4	213.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	350.8	371.8	344.1	338.4	439.2	353.0	338.9	235.8	3,878.8	4,056.2	
North Central.....	224.2	229.8	319.0	334.9	489.3	480.0	504.5	516.8	558.5	542.1	536.5	446.5	320.6	5,282.1	5,681.0	
South.....	369.9	375.7	288.2	334.3	400.2	381.1	387.3	439.6	465.6	425.7	404.6	354.9	360.7	4,614.8	4,467.0	
West.....	325.7	324.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	302.5	363.0	286.2	422.7	420.3	364.0	302.9	4,366.6	4,583.5	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	525.7	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.4	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Northeast.....	60.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	175.2	158.4	199.8	162.3	163.7	195.5	190.4	160.4	98.6	1,864.4	2,200.4	
North Central.....	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.9	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.7	277.6	293.0	264.7	249.0	146.1	2,644.3	3,144.7	
South.....	197.7	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.6	185.5	177.9	2,361.9	2,346.0	
West.....	164.5	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.0	200.3	225.2	228.7	217.3	167.8	2,349.3	2,458.5	
New nonresidential buildings.....	451.9	426.5	433.9	459.1	592.1	599.2	657.2	656.5	663.4	678.8	624.6	556.5	491.4	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Northeast.....	107.7	105.7	89.5	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	169.2	124.1	141.0	114.1	1,550.0	1,435.8	
North Central.....	92.1	87.9	156.9	128.5	193.5	177.6	161.7	202.2	230.6	202.1	216.5	164.8	160.3	2,104.0	1,993.5	
South.....	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	129.5	155.8	183.1	136.1	139.0	118.0	137.0	1,664.3	1,596.9	
West.....	122.1	101.6	95.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	116.4	158.7	137.4	149.4	144.5	132.8	100.0	1,515.7	1,638.3	
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	120.7	138.8	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	139.0	1,904.0	1,831.4	
Northeast.....	20.8	24.5	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.9	39.8	40.3	51.6	36.8	35.0	24.9	424.6	394.5	
North Central.....	28.1	32.1	25.5	25.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	459.9	510.7	
South.....	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.6	40.6	45.1	52.2	57.4	48.6	43.3	39.7	32.6	520.6	481.9	
West.....	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	36.7	40.9	42.7	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.3	32.5	458.8	444.3	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1957															1956
	Jan.	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.	Total	Total	
All States	1,143.6	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,042.7	1,581.7	1,636.1	1,093.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,220.0	1,111.7	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Metropolitan areas ²	910.8	860.2	957.8	1,278.2	1,702.5	1,261.8	1,302.8	1,350.6	1,428.9	1,322.4	1,203.8	965.1	865.4	14,104.1	14,688.9	
Nonmetropolitan areas	232.8	237.0	272.8	764.5	349.2	374.4	390.6	398.1	400.8	392.0	330.5	254.9	246.3	4,038.2	4,098.9	
Alabama	15.3	18.6	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	190.6	173.3	
Arizona	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.8	18.1	12.6	28.8	224.5	199.7	
Arkansas	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	9.0	8.0	70.6	87.4	
California	247.2	105.1	216.1	287.6	225.8	250.7	273.4	263.8	301.4	301.1	279.7	212.7	230.1	3,048.0	3,163.3	
Colorado	13.9	18.6	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.1	21.9	22.5	19.7	263.8	282.0	
Connecticut	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.3	40.2	43.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	390.3	375.1	
Delaware	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.6	9.3	4.9	8.2	3.2	5.4	8.1	68.9	68.0	
District of Columbia	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.0	2.6	5.3	123.8	66.8	
Florida	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	78.0	72.2	70.3	946.3	934.8	
Georgia	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	30.8	22.1	20.2	247.0	230.1	
Idaho	1.3	1.8	2.1	4.7	1.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.9	4.5	3.5	1.9	2.0	28.2	30.6	
Illinois	55.7	93.8	73.6	108.9	105.7	103.9	109.0	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	98.2	61.5	1,239.1	1,334.3	
Indiana	22.5	30.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	30.7	23.2	419.5	432.0	
Iowa	5.2	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.2	11.2	6.0	4.3	160.5	181.9	
Kansas	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	8.8	134.5	151.9	
Kentucky	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.3	169.1	168.3	
Louisiana	32.3	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	28.9	20.1	27.2	34.5	17.9	17.4	30.4	19.3	290.5	273.1	
Maine	7.7	8.1	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	6.6	29.2	33.9	
Maryland	27.2	34.0	33.4	55.3	26.9	32.5	40.7	53.2	44.5	36.0	38.8	38.0	27.3	446.7	430.4	
Massachusetts	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	50.9	43.5	43.3	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	440.5	470.4	
Michigan	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	96.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	933.4	1,090.8	
Minnesota	10.1	18.1	27.0	33.2	35.3	34.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	50.1	18.3	10.4	390.7	378.1	
Mississippi	2.2	3.0	4.5	8.5	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.3	3.2	8.5	2.8	3.6	2.5	54.2	53.5	
Missouri	17.8	29.0	15.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	33.0	29.1	16.5	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	302.0	306.7	
Montana	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	8.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	35.1	42.7	
Nebraska	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	8.6	4.7	2.4	78.5	82.0	
Nevada	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	60.2	45.5	
New Hampshire	6.0	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	30.1	37.8	
New Jersey	49.5	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	69.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.8	80.4	49.3	723.2	811.8	
New Mexico	7.0	6.3	8.0	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	88.4	77.2	
New York	79.9	90.1	108.8	139.5	167.4	114.1	101.2	103.6	108.6	117.8	114.1	80.7	73.3	1,430.6	1,476.0	
North Carolina	16.1	10.8	13.4	14.5	16.9	17.6	16.9	15.8	15.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	194.3	221.6	
North Dakota	3.0	6.0	1.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	3.5	3.8	37.2	40.5	
Ohio	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.2	93.3	108.1	101.8	123.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	53.4	1,095.9	1,205.5	
Oklahoma	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	121.3	143.2	
Oregon	8.5	7.0	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	138.9	182.0	
Pennsylvania	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.8	53.4	63.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	64.1	49.6	39.9	749.3	781.4	
Rhode Island	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	48.8	59.6	
South Carolina	3.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.5	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	63.4	75.8	
South Dakota	.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	.9	36.0	37.4	
Tennessee	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.5	18.3	15.4	10.8	8.9	179.3	213.8	
Texas	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	68.2	1,013.4	916.9	
Utah	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	5.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	113.5	145.3	
Vermont	.2	.2	.9	1.8	7.0	.6	.6	.8	.9	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	15.6	10.1	
Virginia	28.4	18.5	23.4	32.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.5	29.6	36.4	34.7	384.3	457.5	
Washington	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	25.7	22.2	335.3	390.8	
West Virginia	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	80.8	64.4	
Wisconsin	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	40.3	44.0	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	457.3	442.0	
Wyoming	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	.8	.9	21.1	25.6	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Comprised of 106 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South West				
1950	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,156,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,500	350,700	301,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,828,800	1,364,300	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	392,900	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956	1,118,100	1,083,900	34,200	779,800	328,300	228,800	303,100	334,300	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957 ²	1,041,900	962,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,126,800	567,195
1954: First quarter	326,800	322,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,000	59,100	2,240,448	2,190,446	41,002
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	78,100	2,454,571	2,398,898	55,673
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	90,200	72,500	97,800	90,900	75,800	2,600,368	2,529,471	71,896
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	228,800	79,100	55,900	78,900	91,300	80,800	2,192,853	2,182,388	10,465
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,900	2,400	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	86,900	78,900	2,078,198	2,043,568	34,630
January	87,600	87,800	200	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,000	30,000	25,400	662,794	660,062	2,732
February	86,900	87,200	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	18,700	32,400	24,300	664,870	664,585	295
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	80,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,000	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	90,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,600	1,602,901	1,479,773	113,128
June	134,500	131,400	3,100	96,300	36,200	30,200	39,300	36,600	28,400	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,183	44,258
July	122,700	121,900	800	88,400	34,300	27,100	35,000	32,700	27,300	1,272,180	1,253,002	19,178
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	34,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,399,948	1,346,948	52,999
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	24,400	31,000	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,600	25,400	28,300	24,400	1,178,969	1,168,229	10,740
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,000	17,700	23,000	27,900	20,700	963,989	953,989	10,000
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,000	22,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	232,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	*2,846,008	2,761,446	*84,562
January	76,100	73,700	2,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,300	19,800	814,448	800,695	13,753
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,128	871,700	15,428
March	96,600	93,900	2,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	25,100	29,200	24,400	*1,144,422	1,089,081	*55,341
Second quarter	332,800	323,300	9,500	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	*3,923,607	3,844,192	*79,415
April	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,000	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,284,488	24,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,900	32,900	22,900	*1,346,587	1,312,860	*33,727
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	*1,267,845	1,237,814	*30,031
Third quarter	296,900	292,900	4,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	*3,532,193	3,471,787	*60,406
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	*1,201,139	1,179,296	*21,843
August	103,600	103,200	400	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,000	1,227,260	1,222,281	4,979
September	92,900	90,700	2,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	25,100	28,100	18,500	*1,103,785	1,070,240	*33,545
Fourth quarter	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,900	69,800	40,000	59,000	71,300	54,700	*2,775,219	2,737,331	*37,888
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	37,500	19,800	*1,103,963	1,078,142	*25,821
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	18,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	*930,642	925,991	*4,651
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	*740,614	733,218	*7,396
1957: First quarter	*217,000	*202,500	*14,500	149,100	*67,900	*33,800	*48,800	*80,000	*56,400	*2,609,458	*2,432,408	*177,050
January	*64,200	*60,100	*4,100	44,900	*20,200	*9,300	*10,700	*26,000	*18,200	*732,234	*704,917	*27,317
February	*65,800	*63,100	*2,700	45,600	*19,200	*9,700	*14,000	*24,000	*17,800	*784,019	*751,813	*32,206
March	*87,000	*79,300	*7,700	58,500	*28,500	*14,800	*22,100	*30,400	*20,700	*1,073,205	*973,576	*99,629
Second quarter	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	72,200	92,800	65,900	*3,645,531	*3,479,292	*166,239
April	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,300	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	*1,152,166	*1,128,385	*23,781
May	103,000	98,900	4,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	*1,264,385	*1,191,789	*72,596
June	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,700	27,800	31,000	21,200	*1,228,958	*1,164,088	*64,869
Third quarter	*280,700	*250,900	*29,800	192,600	*97,100	*57,900	*79,300	*101,200	*81,800	*3,535,278	*3,443,443	*91,835
July	*97,800	*93,900	*3,900	63,400	*34,400	*19,200	*27,800	*31,000	*20,100	*1,198,141	*1,154,771	*43,370
August	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	*1,073,205	*1,041,763	*31,442
September	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,400	25,000	28,700	21,300	*1,129,374	*1,112,072	*17,302
Fourth quarter	238,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October	*97,000	*88,400	*8,600	61,800	*35,200	*19,500	*24,200	*30,100	*23,200	*1,195,309	*1,098,140	*97,169
November	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,300	15,800	*946,481	*921,444	*25,037
December	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	*761,938	*752,105	*9,833
1958: First quarter ³	213,000	199,300	13,700	142,900	70,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,564,250	2,432,850	131,400
January ³	66,000	64,200	1,800	43,200	23,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	831,220	776,820	54,400
February ³	65,000	60,000	5,000	43,400	21,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	793,100	732,000	61,100
March ³	79,000	75,100	3,900	54,300	24,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	960,930	923,730	37,200

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

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